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### Holland City News, Volume 12, Number 44: December 8, 1883

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XII.—NO. 44.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 613.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.  
OFFICE: No. 52 EIGHTH STREET.  
WILLIAM H. ROGERS.  
Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:  
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if  
paid at three months, and \$2.00 if  
paid at six months.

JOB PRINTING Promptly and Neatly Executed.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents for  
first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent  
insertion for any period under three months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	8 50	15 00	28 00
2 "	15 00	28 00	50 00
3 "	22 00	40 00	72 00
4 "	29 00	52 00	94 00
5 "	36 00	64 00	116 00
6 "	43 00	76 00	138 00
7 "	50 00	88 00	160 00
8 "	57 00	100 00	182 00
9 "	64 00	112 00	204 00
10 "	71 00	124 00	226 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three  
changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three  
lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-  
lished without charge for subscribers.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote  
the expiration of the Subscription. Two XX sig-  
nifies that no paper will be continued after date.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo.  
P. Powell & Co's News-  
paper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where  
advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW  
YORK.

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1883.

From Holland to Chicago.	From Chicago to Holland.
Nit. Mix. Mail. Towns. Mail. Nit. Mix. Mail.	
p.m. a.m. a.m.	p.m. a.m. a.m.
10:30 9:10 11:10	8:25 8:15 5:15
10:55 10:00 11:30	8:10 7:30 4:53
11:05 10:20 11:45	8:00 7:15 4:43
11:57 11:55 12:35	7:40 6:52 4:35
12:30 12:35 12:55	7:40 6:52 4:35
1:50 3:15 2:25	1:05 3:20 2:30
2:15 3:30 2:35	1:25 3:40 2:45
3:40 6:00 3:45	1:55 1:10 1:10
7:30 6:50 6:50	9:00 10:00 10:00
a.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m.

### GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.	From Grand Rapids to Holland.
a.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m.
7:55 8:15 8:25	11:10 9:20 10:20
8:38 8:40 8:37	10:45 8:40 10:10
6:00 9:35 8:57	10:27 7:40 9:40
6:15 10:15 4:08	10:15 7:10 9:20
6:35 10:40 4:25	10:00 6:35 9:00
a.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m.

### MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.	From Muskegon to Holland.
a.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m.
7:45 8:25 10:55	8:25 1:55 9:50
6:30 8:50 11:15	3:00 1:34
6:35 4:00 11:35	3:00 1:34
7:00 4:25 11:45	2:35 1:07 9:00
7:10 4:30 11:53	2:25 1:02 8:50
7:40 5:10 12:25	1:50 12:25 18:15
a.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m.

### ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.	From Allegan to Holland.
a.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m.
8:20 8:25	11:05 2:00
9:10 8:50	10:35 1:30
9:35 4:00	10:30 1:15
10:15 4:17	10:15 12:40
10:50 4:40	10:15 12:40
p.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m.

\* Mixed trains.  
† Runs daily; all other trains daily except Sun-  
day. All trains run by Detroit time.

THE FAST TRAIN:—Leaves Grand Rapids at  
1:15 p.m.; leave Holland at 2:00; Grand Junct-  
ion, 2:55; Bangor, 3:10; St. Joseph 4:30; New  
Buffalo, 4:55; arrives in Chicago 7:30 LEAVES CH-  
ICAGO, 8:40 p.m.; New Buffalo, 7:25; St. Joseph,  
8:10; Bangor, 9:00; Grand Junction, 9:10; Hol-  
land, 10:00; and arrives in Grand Rapids at 10:45.

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and  
Notary Public; River street.

MCBRIDE, & CARROLL, Attorneys at Law,  
Leppig's Block, Grand Rapids, Michigan.  
Business in Kent, Ottawa and Allegan Counties  
will be promptly attended to. 9-ly

### Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H., Commission Merchant, and  
dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-  
est market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick  
store cor Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

### Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-  
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physi-  
cians prescriptions carefully put up. Eighth St.

MEENGES, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medi-  
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and  
Perfumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-  
cines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr.  
W. Van Den Brand's Family Medicines; River St.

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a  
full stock of goods appertaining to the busi-  
ness.

### Furniture.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO., Dealers in all  
kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper,  
Carpets, Coffins, Picture Frames, &c.; River st.

### General Dealers.

VAN PUTTEN G., & SONS, General Dealers  
in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats  
and Caps, Flour, Provisions, &c.; River street.

### Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons, Pro-  
prietors. The only first-class Hotel in the  
city. Is located in the business center of the town,  
and has one of the largest and best sample rooms  
in the State. Free bus in connection with the Ho-  
tel. Holland, Mich. 10-ly

PHENIX HOTEL, Ryder & Coffee, proprietors.  
Located near the Chi. & W. Mich. R'y depot,  
has good facilities for the traveling public, and its  
table is unsurpassed. Free Hack for accommo-  
dation of guests. Holland, Mich. 8-ly

SCOTT HOTEL, W. P. Scott, proprietor.  
This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and  
Fish st's. Terms, \$1.35 per day. Good accom-  
modations can always be relied on. Holland,  
Mich. 8-ly

### Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONE H., Livery and Sale Stable. Office  
and barn on Market street. Everything first-  
class.

HAVERKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding  
stable. Fine rigs and good horses can al-  
ways be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's  
Hotel. 33-ly

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable;  
Ninth street, near Market.

### Meat Markets.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and  
vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt,  
and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper  
and twine; 8th street.

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors  
of *Player's Mill*, (Steam Saw and Flour  
Mills) near foot of 8th street.

VAN RAALTE, B., dealer in Farm Implements  
and Machinery, cor. River and Ninth Street.

WILMS, P. H., Manufacturer of Wooden, and  
Iron and Wood combination Pumps. Cor.  
10th and River streets.

### Notary Publics.

STEGENGA, A. P., Justice of the Peace and  
Notary Public. Conveyancing done at short  
notice. Office Zeeland, Michigan. 9-ly

### Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be  
found in his office, on River street, next door to  
D. R. Meenges, drug store.

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Resi-  
dence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market  
street. Office at the drug store of Kremers &  
Bangs. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and  
from 5 to 6 p. m. 50-ly

SCHIPHORST, L., Physician and Surgeon;  
office at the drug store of Schepers & Schip-  
horst; is prepared at all times, day or night, to  
attend to "calls."

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office  
at residence on the corner of River and  
Eleventh streets, formerly occupied by the late  
Dr. H. Leideboer. 43-ly

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;  
office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,  
Mich. Office hours from 12 to 2 p. m. 26-ly

### Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer, Gal-  
lery opposite this office.

### Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO Watchmaker, Jeweler, and  
dealer in Fancy Goods; Corner of Market  
and Eighth Street.

WYKHUYSEN, H., dealer in Watches, Clocks,  
Jewelry and Spectacles, cor. Ninth and  
Cedar streets, Holland Mich. 24-ly.

### Societies.

#### I. O. O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order  
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd  
Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening  
of each week.  
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.  
THOS. McMASTER, N. G.  
WILLIAM BAUMGARTEL, R. S.

#### F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE,  
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall  
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Dec.  
12, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

O. BREYMAN, W. M.  
D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)	
Apples, 1 bushel	\$ 75 @ 1 75
Beans, 1 bushel	1 50 @ 1 75
Butter, 1 lb.	20 @ 22
Eggs, 1 dozen	25 @ 25
Honey, 1 lb.	13 @ 13
Onions, 1 bushel	1 00 @ 1 00
Potatoes, 1 bushel	35 @ 40

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)	
Buckwheat, 1 bushel	85 @ 85
Barley, 100 lbs.	1 01 @ 1 01
Clover seed, 1 lb.	1 10 @ 1 10
Corn Meal, 100 lbs.	5 00 @ 5 10
Corn, shelled 1 bushel	1 25 @ 1 25
Flour, 100 lbs.	5 55 @ 5 55
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs.	1 40 @ 1 40
Feed, 1 ton	34 30 @ 34 30
Hay, 1 ton	1 25 @ 1 25
Middling, 100 lbs.	2 00 @ 2 00
Oats, 1 bushel	62 @ 62
Pearl Barley, 100 lbs.	6 00 @ 6 00
Rye, 1 bushel	45 @ 45
Timothy seed, 1 bushel	1 50 @ 1 50
Wheat, white 1 bushel	1 00 @ 1 00
Red Potatoes	1 00 @ 1 00
Lancaster Red, 1 bushel	1 05 @ 1 05

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon,  
Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to  
Shiloh's Consumption Cure." Sold by D. R.  
Meenges.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion,  
Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow  
skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold  
by D. R. Meenges.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure  
will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts. 50 cts.  
and \$1. Sold by D. R. Meenges.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive  
cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth.  
Sold by D. R. Meenges.

"HACKMETACK," a lasting and fragrant per-  
fume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by D. R.  
Meenges.

SHILOH'S CURE WILL immediately relieve  
Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis. Sold  
by D. R. Meenges.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you  
have a printed guarantee on every bottle of  
Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold  
by D. R. Meenges.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of  
Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold  
by D. R. Meenges.

## New Advertisements.

### Book Keeping for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Notice is given to the young ladies and  
gentlemen of Holland that a class for the  
study of Book Keeping will be organized in  
the rooms above E. J. Harrington's  
store on Monday evening, next at 7:30  
o'clock. All desirous of joining the class  
will please attend promptly at the time  
specified. Terms will be moderate.  
H. R. MARTIN, Teacher.

## WM. BAUMGARTEL,

Freight and Ticket Agent

## Chicago and West Mich.

### RAILWAY

Sells tickets to all principal points in  
the United States and Canada. Money  
can be saved by purchasing tickets of me.  
Through Bills of Lading issued and rates  
given for freights to all points. Call and  
see me before making your journey or  
shipments.

WM. BAUMGARTEL,

Agent Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 28, 1883. 42-ly

## ATTENTION

## Farmers and Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading  
Bolts you can make and deliver the year  
round, viz:

Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.  
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.  
Elm Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.  
Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.  
Black Ash Heading Bolts, 33 inches long.  
Basswood Heading Bolts, 33 inches long.  
Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.

For making contracts or further in-  
formation apply to Fixter's Stave Factory.  
ED. VER SCHURE, Supt.  
or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

\$66 a week at home. \$5.00 outfit free. Pay ab-  
solutely sure. No risk. Capital not re-  
quired. Reader, if you want business at  
which persons of either sex, young or old,  
can make great pay all the time they work, with  
absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALL-  
LETT, & Co., Portland, Maine.

## H. WYKHUYSEN,

—dealer in—

## Gold and Silver Watches!

### Solid Gold and Plated Chains.

### Ladies' and Gents' Lockets, Silverware, Platedware, Jewelry and Clocks.

I also keep on hand a full line of

## SPECTACLES!

My stock of

## SILVERWARE

is unsurpassed in this city.

Particular attention is called to the fact  
that all my goods are first-class and are  
sold at low prices.

Come in and see my Stock. Watches  
and Clocks repaired on  
short notice.

NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH.

H. WYKHUYSEN.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 24, 1882. 24-ly

### [OFFICIAL.]

#### Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 4, 1883.  
The Common Council met in regular session  
and was called to order by the Mayor.

Members present: Mayor Beach, Aldermen  
Harrington, Ter Vree, Williams, Beukema, Werk-  
man, Boyd, Nyland and the Clerk.  
Minutes of the last meeting were read and ap-  
proved.

Ald. Kramer here appeared and took his seat.

#### PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

Mr. John Roost petitioned to be allowed the  
privilege of making a gravel and cement sidewalk  
on Ninth street, in front of lots No. 1 and 2, block  
39, subject to the approval of the proper authori-  
ties.—Granted.

The following petition was presented by B.  
Grootenhuise and others, to wit:  
Gentlemen:—Whereas, a petition was presented  
some time ago to your honorable body for im-  
proving the water course from sixteenth street to  
the creek, which has a slow and circuitous  
course, and as it was suggested to change the old  
water course and make it straight east to the  
creek, and

Whereas, The City Council justly considered  
that the authorities of the township should take  
joint action in it, and such having been refused  
by said authorities, and action has been sus-  
pended on said petition; therefore some persons  
living in the city and in the township, being inter-  
ested in said water course, do hereby respectfully  
propose to the City Council that they will dig and  
bear all expense of digging the ditch according to  
its requirements, except 6 rods within railroad  
limits which the City Council must enjoin on the  
railroad company, leaving to the City only at their  
expense to build and put in two culverts in the  
streets, and lowering the one in sixteenth street  
so much as is necessary, in such manner and size  
as to suit themselves, and in agreement with the  
requirements of the water course. As it is desir-  
able that the Council accept our proposition,  
which we doubt not, there should not be a mo-  
ment's delay, because it is yet possible to construct  
the work before winter sets in, and if it was ready  
before the spring floods come we would derive a  
great deal of benefit thereby.  
Dated: Holland, Nov. 23d, 1883.

Proposition accepted and the Committee on  
Streets and Bridges instructed to attend to the  
part of the work belonging to the city.

The following bills were presented for payment:  
D. Meijer, two days trimming trees.... \$ 2 50  
K. Oversee, 1 1/2 days " " " " 2 18  
J. De Feyter, teaming " " " " 3 63  
K. Schaddolee, services as supervisor, and  
experts " " " " 77 00  
Geo. H. Sipp, 1 month salary as Clerk " 27 17  
C. Landahl, 1 month salary as treasurer " 22 02  
E. Vanpel, one month salary as Marshal " 25 00  
P. H. McBride, two months salary as City  
Attorney " 12 50  
Werkman & Van Ark, stakes for Ninth St. " 7 13  
" sash, lumber, labor " 9 15  
J. Van den Berg & C. de Feyter, building  
sidewalks " 4 00  
—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city  
treasurer for the several amounts.

#### REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The committee on poor reported presenting the  
semi-annual report of the director of the poor,  
and said committee recommending \$23.00 for the  
support of the poor for the two weeks ending  
December 19th, 1883, and having extended tem-  
porary aid to the amount of \$2.50.—Approved and  
warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for  
the several amounts.

The committee on public buildings and property  
reported having had new sash put into the jail  
and the stairway of Eagle Engine house repaired.—  
Approved.

The committee also reported that a final of suf-  
ficient size to be placed on the tower of the new  
engine house would cost \$30.00, and as Mr. P.  
Winter has offered to make one as cheap as any  
offer your committee has had, we would recom-  
mend that Mr. P. Winter be instructed at once to  
make the same.

#### On motion of Ald. Ter Vree—

Resolved, That the report be adopted and the  
recommendations of the committee carried out,  
the same to be 6 feet and letters in proportion ac-  
cording to style submitted and gilded with gold.

#### On motion of Ald. Harrington—

Resolved, That if the architect becomes con-  
vinced that Mr. Winter cannot fill the order, to  
forthwith order same from J. E. Bolles & Co., of  
Detroit.

#### REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

The select committee appointed to negotiate the  
sale of Ninth street bonds reported having dis-  
posed of the bonds to F. H. McBride for the sum  
of \$1,528.17 the best offer they could get and the  
receipt of the city treasurer for the money paid  
into the city treasury.—Report accepted and the  
city treasurer ordered charged with the amount.

The select committee on water sites reported  
the following, to wit:

Gentlemen:—Your committee on water sites  
would respectfully report that they have investi-  
gated the sites formerly reported on, by the other  
committee, and in our opinion would recommend  
as the best place for water, and also for the loca-  
tion of the works, the one on Sixth street for  
\$100.00 an acre. Your committee would advise the  
purchase of two or more acres so as to control the  
water along the bank. Accompanying this report  
is the communication from the Rev. A. Steffens.  
Respectfully submitted,  
JOHN KRAMER,  
DAVID L. BOYD,  
GEO. N. WILLIAMS,  
Committee.

—Report accepted and recommendations to be  
carried out.

On motion of Ald. Harrington—  
Resolved, That the same committee, with the city  
surveyor, survey out the amount of land, in their  
opinion, needed.—Adopted.

#### COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

The marshal reported a number of sidewalks re-  
paired and the receipt of the treasurer for seven-  
ty-five dollars sidewalk money collected.—Filed.

Justice John A. Roost reported for the month  
of November, and receipt of the city treasurer for  
\$5.00 fines collected.—Filed.

The city



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NATION.

### Annual Message of President Arthur.

### The Questions of Finance, Revenue and Taxation Discussed.

### Postal-Telegraphy Mildly Approved and Polygamy Sharply Condemned.

### A Comprehensive Review of Our Foreign and Domestic Relations.

#### To the Congress of the United States:

At the threshold of a year of deliberation I congratulate you upon the favorable aspect of the domestic and foreign affairs of this Government.

#### Foreign Relations.

Our relations with other nations continue to be on a friendly footing. With the Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Hayti, Italy, Santo Domingo and Sweden and Norway no incident has occurred which calls for special comment. The recent opening of new lines of telegraphic communication with Central America and Brazil permitted the interchange of messages of friendship with the Governments of these countries. During the year there have been perfected and proclaimed consular and commercial treaties with Serbia and a consular treaty with Roumania, thus extending our intercourse with the Danubian countries, while our Eastern relations have been placed upon a wider base by treaties with Corea and Madagascar.

The new boundary survey treaties with Mexico, the trade-mark convention and a supplementary treaty with Spain, and a convention extending the duration of the Franco-American Claims Commission, have also been proclaimed.

#### The Fisheries Industry.

Notice of the confirmation of the fisheries articles of the Treaty of Washington was duly given to the British Government. The privileges and exemptions of the British Government and the reciprocal privileges and exemptions of the treaty will accordingly close on July 1, 1885. The fisheries industry, pursued by a numerous class of our citizens on the Northern coasts, both of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, are worthy of the fostering care of Congress. Whenever brought into competition with like industries of other countries, our fishermen, as well as our manufacturers of fishing appliances and preparers of fish products, have maintained a foremost place. I suggest that Congress create a commission to consider the question of our rights in the fisheries and the means of opening to our citizens, under just and enduring conditions, the richly-stocked fishing waters and sealing grounds of British North America.

#### Pauper Immigration.

The question has arisen touching deportation to the United States from the British Islands by governmental aid of persons unable there to gain a living, and equally a burden on the community here. Such of these persons as will under the pauper class, as defined by the law, have been sent back, in accordance with the provisions of our statutes. Her Majesty's Government has insisted that precautions have been taken before shipment. This has, however, in so many cases proven ineffectual, and especially so in certain recent instances of needy immigrants reaching our territory through Canada, that a revision of our legislation upon this subject may be deemed advisable.

#### Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Correspondence relative to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty has been continued, and will be laid before Congress.

#### The American Hog in Europe.

The legislation of France against the importation of prepared swine produced from the United States has been repealed. That result has been due no less to the friendly representations of this Government than to a growing conviction in France that the restriction is not demanded by any real danger to health.

Germany still prohibits the introduction of all swine products from America, and a representative Imperial Government friendly invitation to send experts to the United States, to inquire whether the use of these products was dangerous to health. This invitation was declined. I have believed it of such importance, however, that the exact facts should be ascertained and promulgated, that I have appointed a competent commission to make a thorough investigation of the subject. Its members have shown their public spirit by accepting their trust without pledge of compensation, but I trust that Congress will see in the national and international bearings of the matter a sufficient motive of providing at least for reimbursement of such expenses as they may necessarily incur.

#### Coronation of the Czar.

at Moscow, afforded to this Government an occasion for testifying its continued friendship by sending a special envoy and a representative of the navy to attend the ceremony. While there have arisen during the year no grave question affecting the status in the Russian empire of American citizens, or other half than that held by the national church, this Government remains firm in its convictions that the rights of its citizens abroad should be in no way affected by their religious belief.

#### Our Relations with Cuba.

It is understood that measures for the removal of the restrictions which now burden our trade with Cuba and Porto Rico are under consideration by the Spanish Government. The proximity of Cuba, and the peculiar method of administration which there prevails, necessitate constant discussion and appeal on our part from the proceedings of the insular authorities. I regret to say that the just protests of this Government have not, as yet, produced satisfactory results. The Commissioner appointed to decide certain claims of our citizens against the Spanish Government, of a satisfactory rule as to the validity and force of naturalization in the United States, has finally adjourned. Some of its awards, though made more than two years ago, have not yet been paid. The specie payment is expected. Claims to a large amount, which were held by the late commission to be without their jurisdiction, have been diplomatically presented to the Spanish Government, as the action of the Colonial authorities, which has given rise to those claims, was admitted as illegal, and full reparation for the injuries sustained by our citizens should be no longer delayed.

#### Arbitration.

The Manila court has found that the proceedings of which this Government has complained were unauthorized, and it is hoped that the Government of Spain will not withhold the speedy reparation which its sense of justice should impel it to offer for the unusual severity and unjust action of its subordinate colonial officers in the case of this vessel.

The case of the *Masonic* has not yet reached a settlement.

The Helvetic Confederation has prepared the inauguration of a class of international treaties for the settlement of grave questions between nations. This Government has assented to the proposed negotiation of such a treaty with Switzerland.

#### Rights of Americans Abroad.

Under the treaty of Berlin, liberty of conscience and civil rights are assured to all

strangers in Bulgaria. As the United States have no distinct conventional relations with that country, and are not a party to the treaty, they should, in my opinion, maintain a diplomatic representation at Sofia for the improvement of intercourse and the proper protection of the many American citizens who resort to that country as missionaries and teachers. I suggest that I be given authority to establish an agency and Consulate General at the Bulgarian capital.

#### Commerce With Turkey.

The United States are now participating in a revision of the tariffs of the Ottoman Empire. They have assented to the application of a license tax of foreigners doing business in Turkey, but have opposed the oppressive storage tax upon petroleum entering the ports of that country.

#### Egypt.

The Government of the Khedive has proposed that the authority of the mixed judicial tribunals in Egypt be extended so as to cover citizens of the United States accused of crime, who are now tried before Consular courts. This Government is not indisposed to accept the change, but believes that its terms should be submitted for criticism to a commission appointed to revise the whole subject.

#### Our Mexican Boundary.

At no time in our national history has there been more manifest need of close and lasting relations with a neighboring state than now exists with respect to Mexico. The rapid influx of our capital and enterprise into that country shows by what has already been accomplished the vast remedial advantages which must attend the progress of its internal development. The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1848 has been terminated by the Mexican Government and by the absence of conventional engagements. The rights of our citizens in Mexico now depend upon the domestic statutes of the republic. There have been instances of harsh enforcement of the laws against our vessels and citizens in Mexico, and of denial of diplomatic resort for their protection. The initial step toward a better understanding has been taken in the negotiations by the commission authorized by Congress of a treaty, which is still before the Senate, awaiting its approval.

The provisions for the reciprocal crossing of the troops in pursuit of hostile Indians have been prolonged for another year. The operations of the forces of both Governments against the savages have been successful, and several of their most dangerous bands have been captured or dispersed by the skill and valor of United States and Mexican soldiers fighting in a common cause. The convention for the resurvey of the boundary from the Rio Grande to the Pacific, having been ratified and exchanged, the preliminary reconnaissance therein stipulated has been effected. It now rests with Congress to make provision for continuing the survey and resetting the boundary monuments.

#### The Old Case of Benj. Well.

A convention was signed with Mexico on July 13, 1882, providing for the rehearing of the case of Benj. Well and the *Abra Silver Mining Company*, in whose favor awards were made by the late American and Mexican Claims Commission. That convention still awaits the consent of the Senate. Meanwhile, because of the charges of fraudulent awards, which have made a new commission necessary, the Executive has directed the suspension of payments of the distributive quota received from Mexico.

#### Central America.

Our geographical proximity to Central America and our political and commercial relations with the States of that country justify, in my judgment, such a material increase of our Consular corps as will place at each capital a Consul General.

#### South America.

The contest between Bolivia and Chili and Peru has passed from the stage of strategic hostilities to that of negotiation, in which the Consuls of this Government have been exercised. The demands of Chili for absolute cession of territory have been maintained and accepted by the party of General Iglesias, to the extent of concluding a treaty of peace with Chili in general conformity with the terms of the protocol signed in my last between the Chilean commander and Gen. Iglesias. As a result of the conclusion of this treaty, Gen. Iglesias has been formally recognized by Chili as President of Peru, and his government installed at Lima, which has been evacuated by the Chileans. A call has been issued by Gen. Iglesias for a representative assembly to be elected on the 18th of January, and to meet at Lima on the 1st of March next. Meanwhile, the provisional government of Gen. Iglesias has applied for recognition to the principal powers of America and Europe. When the will of the Peruvian people shall be manifested, I shall not hesitate to recognize the government approved by them.

Diplomatic and naval representatives of this Government attended at Caracas the centennial celebration of the birth of the illustrious Bolivar. At the same time the Venezuelan capital testified to the veneration in which his memory is held there. Congress, at its last session, authorized the Executive to propose to the Venezuelan Government a reopening of the awards of the mixed commission of Caracas. The departure from this country of the Venezuelan Minister has delayed the opening of negotiations for revising the commission. This Government holds that until the re-establishment of a treaty on this subject, the Venezuelan Government must continue to make the payments provided for in the convention of 1866.

There is ground for believing that the dispute growing out of the unpaid obligations due from Venezuela to France will be satisfactorily adjusted. The French cabinet has proposed a basis of settlement which meets my approval; but as it involves a reconstituting of the annual quotas of the foreign and has been deemed advisable to submit the proposal to the judgment of the cabinets of Berlin, Copenhagen, the Hague, London and Madrid.

#### Sandwich Islands.

At the recent coronation of His Majesty King Kalakaua this Government was represented, both diplomatically and by the formal visit of a vessel of war.

The question of terminating or modifying the existing reciprocity treaty with Hawaii is now before Congress. I am convinced that the charges of abuse and frauds under that treaty have been exaggerated, and I renew the suggestion of last year's message that the treaty be modified wherever its provisions have proved onerous to legitimate trade between the two countries. I am not disposed to favor the entire cessation of trade relations which have fostered good will between the two countries and contributed toward the equality of Hawaii in the family of nations.

#### Eastern Nations.

In pursuance of the policy declared by this Government of extending our intercourse with the Eastern nations, negotiations have, during the past year, been established in Persia, Siam and Corea. It is probable that permanent missions of those countries will, ere long, be maintained in the United States. A special embassy from Siam is now on its way hither. Treaty relations with Corea were perfected by the exchange at Seoul, on the 19th of May last, of the ratifications of the lately-concluded convention and have been extended to Talchonan have visited this country and received a cordial welcome.

Corea, as yet unacquainted with the methods of Western civilization, now invites the attention of those interested in foreign trade, as it needs the implements and products which the United States are ready to supply. We seek no monopoly of its commerce and no advantages over its nations; but, as the Chinese, in this republic, we cannot regard with indifference any encroachment on their rights.

#### Chinese Indemnity.

China, by the payment of a money indemnity, has settled certain of the long-pending claims of our citizens, and I have strong hopes that the remainder will soon be adjusted. Questions have arisen touching the rights of American and other foreign manufacturers in China under the provisions of treaties which permit aliens to exercise their industries in that country. On this specific point our own treaty is silent; but, under the operation of the most favored nations clause, we have like privileges with those of other powers. While it is the duty of the Government to protect our citizens have the full enjoyment of every benefit secured by treaty, I doubt the expediency of leading in a movement to constrain China to admit an interpretation which we have only our indirect treaty right to exact. The transference to China of American capital for employment there a Chinese labor, would in effect inaugurate a competition for the control of markets now supplied by our home industries.

#### Chinese Immigration.

There is good reason to believe that the law restricting the immigration of Chinese has been violated, intentionally or otherwise, by the officials of China upon whom is devolved the duty of certifying that the immigrants belong to the excepted classes. There have been taken to ascertain the facts incident to this supposed infraction, and it is believed that the Government of China will co-operate with the United States in securing the faithful observance of the law. The same considerations which prompted Congress at its last session to return to Japan the Simoneski indemnity, seem to me to require at its hands like action in respect to the Canton indemnity fund, now amounting to \$300,000.

#### Japan.

The question of the general revision of the foreign treaties of Japan has been considered in an international conference held at Tokyo, but without definite result as yet. This Government is disposed to concede the requests of Japan to determine its own tariff duties and provide such proper judicial tribunals as may commend themselves to the Western powers for the trial of causes to which foreigners are parties, and to assimilate the terms and duration of its treaties to those of other civilized states, through our Ministers at London and at Monrovia.

#### Liberia.

This Government has endeavored to aid Liberia in its differences with Great Britain touching the northwestern boundaries of that republic. There is a prospect of adjustment of the dispute by the adoption of the Mannah river as the line. This arrangement is a compromise of the conflicting territorial claims, and takes from Liberia no territory over which it has maintained effective jurisdiction.

#### Interior Africa.

The rich populous valley of the Congo is being opened to commerce by a society called the International African Association, of which the King of the Belgians is President, and a citizen of the United States the chief executive officer. Large tracts of territory have been ceded to the association by native chiefs.

Roads have been opened and steamboats placed on the river, and the nuclei of stations established at twenty-two stations under one flag, which offers freedom to commerce and prohibits the slave trade. The objects of the society are humanitarian. It does not aim at permanent political control, but seeks the neutrality of the valleys.

The United States cannot be indifferent to this work, nor to the interests of their citizens involved in it. It may become advisable for us to co-operate with other commercial powers in promoting the rights of trade and residence in the Congo valley, free from the interference or political control of any one nation.

#### Social and Scientific.

In view of the frequency of invitations from foreign governments to participate in social and scientific congresses for the discussion of important matters of general concern, I repeat the suggestion of my last message, that provision be made for the exercise of discretionary power by the Executive in appointing delegates to such conventions. Specialists are ready to serve the National interests in such capacity without personal profit or other compensation than the defrayment of expenses actually incurred, and this comparatively small annual appropriation would suffice to meet.

#### Restrictions of Commerce.

I have alluded in my previous message to the injurious and vexatious restrictions suffered by our trade in the Spanish West Indies. Brazil, whose National outlet for its great National coffee, is closed to us through the United States, imposes a heavy export duty upon that product. Our petroleum exports are hampered in Turkey and in other Eastern ports by restrictions as to storage and by onerous taxation. For these mischiefs adequate relief is not always provided by reciprocity treaties like that with Hawaii, or that lately negotiated with Mexico and now awaiting the action of the Senate. It is not advisable to provide some measure of equitable retaliation in our relations with Governments which discriminate against our own? If, for example, the Executive were empowered to apply to Spanish vessels and cargoes from Cuba and Porto Rico the same rules of treatment and scale of penalties for technical faults which are applied to our vessels and cargoes in the Antilles, a report that this course might not be barren of good results.

#### Finance and Revenue.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury gives a full and interesting exhibit of the financial condition of the country. It shows that the ordinary revenues from all sources, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, amounted to \$398,287,581.95, whereof there was received from the customs, \$214,706,496.93; from Internal revenue, \$144,720,368.98; from sales of public lands, \$7,355,864.44; from the sale of bonds, \$10,000,000.00; from National banks, \$9,111,008.85; from profits on the coinage of bullion, deposits and assays, \$4,460,205.17; from other sources, \$17,333,637.60. Total, \$398,287,581.95. For the same period the ordinary expenditures were, for civil expenses, \$22,343,285.76; for foreign intercourse, \$2,419,275.24; for Indians, \$7,362,500.34; for pensions, \$66,914,553.64; for the military establishment, \$48,911,387.93; for the naval establishment, including vessels and improvements at navy yard, \$15,233,432.17; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenues, \$40,098,432.73; for expenditures on account of District of Columbia, \$3,817,028.48; for interest on the public debt, \$59,160,131.25; total, \$265,408,137.54. Leaving a surplus revenue of \$132,879,444.41, which, with an amount from the cash balance in the Treasury of \$1,299,312.55—\$134,178,756.96, was applied to the redemption of the sinking fund, and \$44,850,770 of fractional currency. For the sinking fund, \$46,556.96 of the funded loan of 1881 were continued at 3 1/2 per cent.; \$65,380,250 of the loan of July and August 1861, \$266,600 of loan of March, 1863, \$116,550; of loan of July, 1862, \$17,650; of 5-20s of 1862, \$10,300; of 5-20s of 1864, \$7,050; of 5-20s of 1865, \$9,600; of 10-40s of 1865, \$13,550; of consols of 1865, \$40,800; of consols of 1867, \$2,570; of consols of 1868, \$154,650; of Oregon war debt, \$5,450; of refunding certificates, \$1,000; of old funded compound interest and other notes, \$13,300. Total, \$134,178,756.96.

#### Internal Taxation.

There are cogent reasons, however, why the national indebtedness should not be thus rapidly extinguished. Chief among them is the fact that only by excessive taxation is such rapidity attainable. In a communication to the Congress, at its last session, I recommended that all excessive taxes be abolished, except those relating to distilled spirits, and that substantial reductions be also made in the revenues from customs. A statute has since been enacted by which the annual tax and tariff receipts of the Government have been cut down to the extent of at least \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000. While I have no doubt that still further reductions may be wisely made, I do not advise the adoption at this session of any measure for a large diminution of the national revenues. The results of the legislation of the last session of Congress have not as yet become sufficiently apparent to justify any radical revision or sweeping modifications of the existing law.

In the interval which must elapse before the effects of the act of March 3, 1883, can be definitely ascertained, a portion at least of the surplus revenues may be wisely applied to the long neglected duty of rehabilitating our nation and providing defense for the protection of our harbors. This is a matter to which I shall again advert.

#### National Currency.

Immediately associated with the financial subject just discussed is the important question, What legislation is needed regarding the national currency? The aggregate of bonds now on deposit in the treasury to support the national bank circulation is about \$350,000,000. Nearly \$200,000,000 of this amount consists of 3 per cents, which, as before stated, are payable at the option of the Government, and are likely to be called in within less than four years, unless meantime, the surplus revenues shall be diminished. The probable effect of such an extensive retirement of the securities, which are the basis of the National bank circulation, would be such a contraction of the volume of the currency as to produce grave commercial embarrassments. How can the danger be obviated? The most effective plan, and one whose adoption at the earliest practical opportunity I shall heartily approve, has already been indicated. If the revenues of the next four years shall be kept substantially commensurate with the expenses, the volume of circulation will not be likely to suffer any material disturbance. But if, on the other hand, there shall be great delay in reducing taxation, it will become necessary either to substitute some other form of currency

in place of the National bank notes or to make important changes in the laws by which their circulation is controlled. In my judgment the latter course is far preferable.

I commend to your attention the very interesting and thoughtful suggestions on this subject which appear in the Secretary's report. The objections which he urges against the acceptance of any other securities than the obligations of the Government itself as a foundation for national bank circulation seem to me insuperable. For averting the threatened contraction two courses have been suggested, either of which is probably feasible. One is the issuance of new bonds having many years to run, bearing a low rate of interest, and exchangeable upon the specified terms of those now outstanding. The other course, which commends itself to my own judgment as the better, is the enactment of a law repealing the tax on circulation, and permitting the banks to issue notes for an amount equal to 90 per cent. of the market value, instead of, as now, the face value of the deposited bonds. I agree with the Secretary in the belief that the adoption of this plan will afford the necessary relief.

#### Receipts and Disbursements.

The revenue for the present fiscal year, actual and estimated, is as follows:

SOURCE.	Actual for the quarter ending Sept. 30, '83.	Estimated for the remaining three quarters of year.
From customs.....	\$ 57,402,975.67	\$ 137,597,024.33
From Internal revenue.....	29,662,078.60	90,387,721.40
From sales of public lands.....	2,932,635.17	5,067,364.83
From tax on circulation and deposit in national banks.....	1,537,800.88	1,542,199.12
From repayment of interest and sinking fund on Pacific railroad.....	521,059.51	1,478,940.49
From customs, fees, fines, etc.....	298,696.78	901,303.22
From fees consular, letters patent and lands.....	863,209.80	2,436,790.20
From proceeds of sales of Government property.....	142,562.23	167,437.77
From profits on coinage, etc.....	950,229.46	3,149,780.54
From deposits for re-paying lands.....	172,461.31	327,538.69
From District of Columbia.....	256,017.99	1,613,982.01
From miscellaneous.....	1,237,189.63	2,382,810.37
Total receipts.....	\$ 95,966,917.03	\$ 47,023,082.97

The actual and estimated expenses for the same period are:

OBJECT.	For quarter ending Sept. 30, 1883, actual.	For remaining three-fourths of year, estimated.
Fiscal and miscellaneous public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenue.....	\$ 15,385,799.42	\$ 51,114,200.68
For Indians.....	2,623,390.54	4,126,009.46
For pensions.....	16,285,261.98	39,714,738.02
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals.....	13,512,204.33	26,487,705.07
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvement of navy yards.....	4,199,299.69	12,300,700.31
For expenditure on account of District of Columbia.....	1,138,836.41	2,611,163.59
For interest on public debt.....	14,797,297.96	39,702,702.04
Total ordinary expenditures.....	\$ 67,942,090.33	\$ 190,057,909.67
Total receipts, actual and estimated.....	95,966,917.03	47,023,082.97
Total expenditures, actual and estimated.....	238,000,000.00	238,000,000.00
Total.....	\$ 83,000,000.00	\$ 83,000,000.00
Estimated amount due sinking fund.....	45,816,741.07	45,816,741.07
Leaving a balance of.....	39,183,238.98	39,183,238.98

If the revenue for the fiscal year which will end on June 30, 1885, be estimated upon the basis of existing laws the Secretary is of the opinion that for that year the receipts will exceed by \$60,000,000 the ordinary expenditures, including the amount devoted to the sinking fund. Hitherto the surplus, as rapidly as it has accumulated, has been devoted to the reduction of the national debt. As a result, the only bonds now outstanding which are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government are the 3 per cents, amounting to about \$95,000,000. The 4 1/2 per cents, amounting to \$250,000,000, and the 5 per cents, amounting to \$100,000,000, are not payable until 1891 and 1907, respectively. If the surplus shall hereafter be as large as the Treasury estimates now indicate, the 3 per cents will be redeemed at least four years before any of the 4 1/2 per cents can be called in. The latter, at the same rate of accumulation of surplus, can be paid at maturity, and the moneys requisite for the redemption of the 4 per cents will be in the treasury many years before those obligations become payable.

#### The Trade Dollar.

The trade dollar was coined for the purpose of traffic in countries where silver passed at its value, ascertained by its weight and fineness. It never had a legal tender quality. Large numbers of these coins entered, however, into the circulation of our currency by common consent. Their circulation in domestic trade has now ceased, and they have in the United States become a disturbing element. They should not be longer permitted to embarrass our currency system. I recommend that provision for their reception by the treasury and mints as bullion at a small percentage above the current market price of silver of like fineness be made.

#### Consolidation of Revenue Districts.

The Secretary of the Treasury advises a consolidation of certain of the customs districts of the country, and suggests that the President be vested with such power in relation thereto as is now given him by Section 3,141 of the Revised Statutes. The statistics of this subject which are contained in his report furnish of themselves a strong argument in defense of his views. At the adjournment of Congress the number of internal revenue collection districts was 126. By executive orders, dated June 25, 1884, I directed that certain of the districts be consolidated. The result has been a reduction of one-third their number, which at present is but eighty-three.

#### Indian Affairs.

From the report of the Secretary of War it will be seen that in only a single instance has there been any disturbance of the quiet condition of our Indian tribes. A raid on Mexico into Arizona by a small party of Indians, which was pursued by Gen. Crook into the mountain regions from which it had come. It is confidently hoped that serious outbreaks will not again occur, and that the Indian tribes, which have for so many years disturbed the West, will hereafter remain in peaceable submission.

#### Coast Expenses.

I again call your attention to the present condition of our extended coast, upon which are situated our most valuable cities, wealth and importance to the country would in time of war invite attack from modern armored ships, against which our existing defensive works could give no adequate protection. Those works were built before the introduction of modern heavy rifled guns into maritime warfare, and if they are not put in an efficient condition we may easily be subjected to humiliation by a hostile power greatly inferior to ourselves.

#### Torpedo Defenses.

As germane to this subject, I call your attention to the importance of perfecting our submarine torpedo defenses. The board authorized by the last Congress to report on the method which should be adopted for the manufacture of heavy ordnance adopted to modern warfare has visited the principal iron and steel works in this country and in Europe. It is hoped that its report will be so made and that Congress will therefore be disposed to provide suitable facilities and places for the manufacture of such guns as are now imperatively needed.

#### The Army.

On several occasions during the past year officers of the army have, at the request of the State authorities, visited their military encampments for the inspection of the troops. From the reports of these officers, I am induced to believe that the encouragement of the State militia organization by the national Government would be followed by very gratifying results and would afford, in sudden emergencies, the aid of a large body of volunteers educated in the performance of military duties.

#### Naval Affairs.

The Secretary of the Navy reports that, under the authority of the acts of Aug. 5, 1882, and March 3, 1883, the work of strengthening our navy by the construction of modern vessels has been auspiciously begun. Three cruisers are in progress of construction—the Chicago, of 4,500 tons displacement, and the Boston and Atlanta, each of 3,500 tons. They are to be built of steel, with the tensile strength and ductility prescribed by law, and, in combination of speed, endurance and armament, are expected to compare favorably with the best armored war vessels of other nations. A fourth vessel, the Dolphin, is to be constructed of similar material, and is intended to serve the fleet dispatch boat. The double turreted monitors, Puritan, Amperite and Terror, have been launched on the Delaware river, and a contract has been made for the supply of their machinery. A similar monitor, the Monadnock, has been launched in California. The Naval Advisory Board and the Secretary recommend the completion of the monitors, the construction of four gunboats, and of three additional steel vessels, like the Chicago, Boston and Dolphin, as an important measure of material defense.

#### Internal Waterways.

The Secretary urges, also, the immediate creation of an internal fast line of waterways; across the peninsula of Florida, along the coast from Florida to Hampton roads, between the Chesapeake bay and Delaware river, and through Cape Cod.

I feel bound to impress upon the attention of Congress the necessity of continued progress in the reconstruction of the navy. The condition of the public treasury, as I have already intimated, makes the present an auspicious time for putting this branch of the service in a state of efficiency. It is no part of our policy to create and maintain a navy able to cope with that of the other great powers of the world. We have no wish for foreign conquest, and the peace which we have long enjoyed is in no seeming danger of interruption. But that our naval strength should be made adequate for the defense of our harbors, the protection of our commercial interests and the maintenance of our national honor, is a proposition from which no patriotic citizen can withhold his assent.

#### Postal Matters.

The report of the Postmaster General contains a gratifying exhibit of the condition and prospects of the interesting branch of the public service committed to his care. It appears that on June 30, 1884, the whole number of postoffices was 47,363, of which 1,932 were established since the previous fiscal year. The number of offices operating under the system of free delivery, was 154. At these latter offices the postage on local matter amounted to \$4,195,230.52, a sum exceeding by \$1,021,894.01 the entire cost of the carrier service of the country. The rate of postage on drop letters passing through these offices is now fixed by law at two cents per half-ounce or fraction thereof. In offices where the carrier system has not been established the rate is one-half as large. It will be remembered that in 1863, when free-delivery was first established by law, the uniform single rate postage upon local letters was one cent, and so it remained until 1872, when in those cities where carrier service was established it was increased, to defray the expense of such service. It seems to me therefore, that it is now properly to be restored, and that, even at the risk of diminishing, for a time at least, the receipts from postage upon local letters, I can see no reason why that particular class of mail matter should be held accountable for the entire cost of not only its own collection and delivery, but the collection and delivery of all other classes, and I am confident, after full consideration of the subject, that a reduction of the rate would be followed by such a growing accession of business as to occasion but slight and temporary loss to the revenues of the post-office.

#### Postal Telegraphy.

The Postmaster General devotes much of his report to the consideration, in its various aspects, of the relations of the Government to the telegraph. Such reflection as I have been able to give to this subject since my last annual message has not led me to change the view which I there expressed in disclaiming any recommendation of the Postmaster General, that the Government assume the same control over the telegraph which it has always exercised over the mail. Admitting that its authority in the premises is as ample as has ever been claimed for it, it would not, in my judgment, be a wise use of that authority to purchase or assume the control of existing telegraph lines, or to enter into contracts with a view of entering into general competition with private enterprise. The objections which may be justly urged against other of these projects, and, indeed, against any system which would require an enormous increase in the civil service list, do not, however, apply to some of the plans which have lately provoked public comment and discussion. It has been claimed, for example, that Congress might wisely authorize the Postmaster General to contract with some private person or corporation for the transmission of messages at specified rates and under Government supervision. Various schemes of the same general nature, but widely differing in their special characteristics, have been suggested in the public prints, and the arguments by which they have been supported and opposed have doubtless attracted considerable attention. It is to the whole subject will be considered by you at the present session. In the nature of things, it involves so many questions of detail that your deliberations would probably be aided slightly, if at all, by any particular suggestions which I might now submit. I avow my belief, however,



substantial progress toward the extinction of polygamy. All of the members of the Legislature are Mormons. There is grave reason to believe that they are in sympathy with the practices that this Government is seeking to suppress, and that its efforts in that regard will be more likely to encounter their opposition than receive their encouragement and support. Even if this view should be erroneous, the law under which the commission has been acting, should be made more effective by the incorporation of some such stringent measures as they recommend, as were included in bill No. 2238 on the Calendar of the Senate, at its last session. I am convinced, however, that polygamy has become so strongly entrenched in the Territory of Utah, that it is almost impossible to attack it with any but the strongest weapons available. I favor, therefore, the repeal of the act upon which the existing Government depends, the assumption by the National Legislature of the entire political control of the territory and the establishment of a commission, with such powers and duties as shall be delegated to it by law.

**Agricultural Development.**  
The Department of Agriculture is accomplishing much in the direction of the agricultural development of the country, and the report of the Commissioner, giving the results of his investigations and experiments, will be found interesting as well as valuable. At this instance, a convention of those interested in the cattle industry of the country was lately held at Chicago. The prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases of animals was one of the chief topics of discussion, and a committee of the Convention will invite your co-operation in investigating the causes of these diseases, and providing methods for their prevention and cure.

**Alaska.**  
I trust that Congress will not fail, at its present session, to put Alaska under the protection of law. It people are repeatedly and unconsciously neglecting to afford them the maintenance and protection expressly guaranteed by the terms of the treaty, whereby that Territory was ceded to the United States. For 16 years they have pleaded in vain for that which they should have received without the asking. They have no law for collection of debts, the support of education, the conveyance of property, the administration of justice, or the enforcement of contracts, nor, indeed, for the punishment of criminals, except such as is afforded against certain customs, commerce and navigation acts. The resources of Alaska, especially in fur, mines and lumber, are considerable in extent and capable of large development, while in its geographical situation it is one of political and commercial importance. The promptings of interest, therefore, as well as considerations of honor and good faith, demand the immediate establishment of civil government in that country.

**Inter-State Commerce.**  
Complaints have lately been numerous and urgent that certain corporations controlling, in whole or in part, the facilities for the interstate carriage of persons and merchandise over the great railroads of the country, have resorted, in their dealings with the public, to divers and oppressive means, unjust and oppressive in their character. In some instances the State Governments have attacked and suppressed these evils, but in others they have been unable to afford adequate relief, because of the jurisdictional limitations which are imposed upon them by the Federal constitution. The question how far the National Government may lawfully interfere in the present, and what if any, supervision or control it ought to exercise, as one which merits your careful consideration. While we cannot fail to recognize the importance of the vast railway system of the country, and their great and beneficial influence upon the development of our material wealth, we should, on the other hand, remember that no individual and no corporation ought to be invested with absolute power over the lives and property of other citizens or class of citizens. The right of these railway corporations to award any profitable return upon their investments, and to reasonable freedom in their regulations, must be recognized. But it seems only just that, so far as its constitutional authority will permit, Congress should protect the people at large, in their interstate traffic against acts of injustice, which the State Governments are powerless to prevent.

**The Nation's Forests.**  
In my last annual message I called attention to the necessity of protecting by suitable legislation the forests situated upon the public domain. In many portions of the West the pursuit of general agriculture is only made practicable by resort to irrigation, while successful irrigation would be impossible without the aid afforded by forests in contributing to the regularity and constancy of the supply of water. During the past year severe suffering and great loss of property have been occasioned by protracted droughts, followed by periods of unusually low water in many of the great rivers of the country. These irregularities were in great measure caused by the removal from about the sources of the streams in question, of the timber by which the water supply had been nourished and protected. The preservation of such portions of the forests on the national domain as essentially contribute to the equable flow of important water courses is of the highest consequence. Important tributaries of the Missouri, the Columbia, and the Saskatchewan rise in the mountains of Montana, near the northern boundary of the United States, between the Blackfoot and Flat Head Indian reservations. This region is unsuitable for settlement, but upon the rivers which flow from it depends the future agricultural development of a vast tract of country. The attention of Congress is directed to the necessity of withdrawing from public sale this part of the public domain, and establishing there a forest preserve.

**Industrial Exhibitions.**  
The industrial exhibitions which have been held in the United States during the present year attracted attention in many foreign countries, where the announcement of those enterprises have been made public through the foreign agencies of this Government.  
The Industrial Exhibition at Boston and the Southern Exposition at Louisville were largely attended by the exhibitors of foreign countries, notwithstanding the absence of any professional character in those undertakings.  
The Centennial Exposition to be held next year at New Orleans, in commemoration of the centenary of the first shipment of cotton from a port of the United States, bids fair to meet with like gratifying success. Under the act of Congress of the 10th of February, 1883, declaring that exposition to be national and international in its character, foreign Governments with which the United States maintain relations have been invited to participate. The promoters of this important undertaking have already received assurances of the lively interest which it excited abroad.

**District of Columbia.**  
The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia is herewith transmitted. I ask for your careful attention, especially for those portions which relate to assessments of arrears of taxes and water supply.

**Civil Service.**  
The Commissioners who were appointed under the act of Jan. 16, 1883, entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," entered promptly upon the discharge of their duties. A series of rules framed in accordance with the spirit of the statute was approved and promulgated by the President, but in some particulars wherein they seemed defective, the rules were subsequently amended. It will be perceived that they discountenance any political or religious tests for admission to the offices of the public service, and that the office of the civil service is in its original application to the classified clerkships in the several executive departments at Washington, numbering about 6,000, and to similar positions in customs districts and postoffices where, as many as fifty persons are employed. A classification of these positions, analogous to that existing in the Washington offices, was duly made before the law went into effect. In the seven customs districts and twenty-three post offices were thus brought under the immediate operation of the statute. The annual report of the Civil Service Commission, which will soon be submitted to Congress, will doubtless afford the means of a more definite judgment than I am now prepared to express as to the merits of the new system. I am persuaded that its effects have been far from beneficial. Its practical methods appear to be adequate for the ends proposed, and there have been no serious difficulties in carrying them into effect. Since the 16th of July last no person, so far as I am aware, has been appointed to the public service, in the classified portions thereof, or any of the departments; or in any of the postoffices and customs districts, above named, except those certified by the Commission to be the most competent, on the basis of the examination held in conformity to the rules.

**Presidential Succession.**  
At the time the present Executive entered upon his office his death, removal, resignation or inability to discharge his duties would have left the Government without a constitutional head. It is possible, of course, that a similar contingency may again arise, unless the wisdom of Congress shall provide against its recurrence. The Senate at its last session, after full consideration, passed an act relating to this subject, which will now, I trust, come before the approval of both houses of Congress. The clause of the constitution upon which must depend any law regulating the presidential succession, presents also for solution other questions of paramount importance. These questions relate to the proper interpretation of the phrase, "Inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office." Our organic law, providing that when the President shall suffer from such inability the Presidential office shall devolve upon the Vice President, who must himself, under like circumstances, give place to such officer as Congress may by law appoint to act as President. I need not set forth the numerous and interesting inquiries which are suggested by these words of the Constitution. They were fully stated in my first communication to Congress, and have since been the subject of frequent deliberations in that body. It is greatly to be hoped that these momentous questions will find speedy solution, lest an emergency may arise when longer delay will be impossible, and any determination, albeit the wisest, may furnish cause for anxiety and alarm.

**The Veto Power.**  
For the reasons fully stated in my last annual message, I repeat my recommendation that Congress propose an amendment to that provision of the Constitution which prescribed the formalities for the enactment of laws whereby, in respect to bills for the appropriation of public money, the Executive may be enabled, while giving his approval to particular items, to interpose his veto as to such others as do not commend themselves to his judgment.

**Civil Rights.**  
The Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution confers the rights of citizenship upon all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof. It was the special purpose of this amendment to insure to members of the colored race the full enjoyment of civil and political rights. Certain statutory provisions intended to secure the enforcement of those rights have been recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Any legislation whereby Congress may lawfully supplement the guarantee which the Constitution affords for the equal enjoyment by all the citizens of the United States of every right, privilege and immunity of citizenship, will receive my unhesitating approval.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1883.

## DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

### THE INTERIOR.

#### Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, is largely devoted to Indian affairs, and the remarks chiefly emphasize recommendations made in the report of the preceding year. In substance the report is as follows:  
It says that there has been a very considerable improvement among the various Indian tribes, with but little dissatisfaction, and but one outbreak, and that among the Apaches of Arizona. The amount appropriated in 1883 for Indians with whom there are no treaty engagements was \$1,520,000.

There is a marked improvement in Indian schools, and it is suggested that half the children of school age be put in manual-labor schools. The Government ought to spend \$2,500,000 during the coming year in order to educate 10,000 additional Indian youths. The Secretary urges, also, the creation of a contingent fund on which the department might have a discretionary power, not to be used for subsistence, but for aiding exceptional cases for civilizing purposes, such as employing farmers, mechanics and others to teach by practice the Indians to become farmers, mechanics, blacksmiths and general laborers. The salaries of agents should be increased. Each tribe should have a patent for the land the Government has guaranteed to it, leaving the Indians to determine the question of allotment for themselves. In regard to the leasing of Indian lands Congress should provide some system by which the unoccupied lands can be leased by the tribe or the department for the benefit of such tribes, and the money expended for the tribe without coming into the treasury.

Of the great Sioux Reservation, which contains 48,924 square miles, it is said: "If the conditions of the treaties of 1868 and 1876, together with those in the present agreement, are carried out in good faith on the part of the Government, the Indians will need no further aid from the Government, and can readily be made self-supporting within the next ten years."  
The Secretary recommends that Gen. Crook's prisoners of war should be removed from the agency to some point where there will be less danger of their escape, and where their evil influences will not be felt by the more peaceably disposed of the tribe. There are valuable coal and silver mines in the San Carlos Reservation which the Government can readily be made self-supporting for a few years if 3,000,000 acres of their reservation were sold.

It is recommended that an appropriation be made to settle Chief Moses and his band of Indians in Washington Territory, on the Colville Reservation, so that the Indians will abandon the Columbia Reservation, and thus throw open to settlement 2,357,120 acres. Gen. Miles estimates that this result, which was agreed upon by treaty with Moses in 1879, could be brought about by the expenditure of \$85,000.

Helen Hunt Jackson ("H. H." of the Century Magazine) was employed by the Department of the Interior to investigate the condition of the "Mission Indians of California. She and her associate found that those Indians, who are semi-civilized and attached to the Catholic church, number 2,907. They are slowly but surely disappearing, and have been barbarously treated by the Government, having been repeatedly dispossessed of their homes. Some provision should be made for them at once.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows that the disposal of public lands under all sorts of Congress aggregates 19,430,928 acres, of which amount 3,238,911 acres were Indian lands, and 1,999,333.71 acres railroad sections under various acts of Congress.

It is again recommended that the Pre-emption law should be repealed. The Secretary further recommends that the Homestead law be so amended as to require a period of not less than six months after a settlement claim has been placed on record before final proof shall be admitted. This will prevent fraud.

The necessity still exists for legislation in reference to lands and railroad grants.  
The attention of Congress is invited to the taxation of railroad lands.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that at the close of the last fiscal year there were 308,663 pensioners, classified as follows:

Survivors of the war of 1812.....	198,648
Army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives.....	74,374
Navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives.....	2,468
Survivors of the war of 1812.....	1,907
Widows of those who served in the war of 1812.....	4,331
There were under during the year 38,162 new pensioners, an excess over the number added the previous year of 10,445. The Government should provide for the payment of pension money every month when it becomes due.	
The number of applications for patents received was 32,945; number of patents granted, 21,185; receipts from all sources, \$1,085,884; expenditures, \$704,847. The increase in receipts of 1883 over 1882 was \$183,020.	

There is a large increase of work in the office of the Commissioner of Education. The system of voluntary statistical information is the most complete in existence. The General Government should supplement the work begun in the several States by affording to the State such financial aid as may be necessary.  
The total indebtedness of the several subsidized Pacific railroads to the United States is \$123,345,005. The total credit for transportation and money paid into the treasury is \$21,469,292.  
The necessity for a Government for Alaska is becoming very apparent. The total population of the Territory of Alaska is not far from 30,000. Of this number about 5,000 are Aleuts, who are not laboring under any special disadvantages in their civil condition. Before the cession by Russia of civil schools were maintained by them, but since the cession the schools have been discontinued, and the adult Aleut who received his education under the Russian Government and at its expense sees his children growing up without education. Suitable provision should be made for the education of the children of the Aleuts, which can be done without great expense.  
It is reported that plural marriages have decreased in Utah since the passage of the act under which the Utah Commission is acting. The board shall not go out of existence until the Legislature shall have enacted such laws as shall prohibit all polygamists from participating in the election of public officers, or from holding any such office. It is not provided who shall determine the question whether the Legislature provided for the filling of said offices in accordance with the provisions of the said act or not. Any laws which may be passed should be submitted for the approval of Congress.  
In regard to the Yellowstone National Park it would seem to be necessary that more convenient and practicable means should be provided for the protection of person and property within the park. The Superintendent is clothed with no authority in such matters.

## AMERICAN COMMERCE.

### Annual Report from the Bureau of Statistics.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in his annual report of the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, says:

The total value of the imports and exports of merchandise during the year amounted to \$1,547,020,316, and was larger than during any previous year in the history of the country. The excess of the value of the exports of merchandise over that of the imports of merchandise was \$100,658,468, as against a similar excess during the preceding fiscal year of \$25,992,683. The value of the exports of domestic merchandise during the last fiscal year was \$801,223,032, as against \$739,239,732 during the preceding year—an increase of \$61,983,300.

The value of the exports of cotton during the last fiscal year amounted to \$247,328,721, as against \$199,812,544 during the preceding fiscal year; the value of the exports of bread and breadstuffs amounted to \$208,040,850, as against \$182,670,328 during the preceding fiscal year; the value of the exports of provision amounted to \$107,384,287, as against \$120,655,701 during the preceding fiscal year, and the value of the exports of tobacco and manufactures thereof amounted to \$22,085,225, as against \$21,430,869 during the preceding year. The value of the exports of mineral oils during the last fiscal year amounted to \$14,913,079, as against \$51,232,706 during the preceding fiscal year. The value of the exports of products of manufacture from the United States during the last fiscal year amounted to \$211,899,001, as against \$103,132,481 during the preceding year, and was larger than during any previous year in the history of the country. The value of the exports of products of mining during the last fiscal year was \$51,419,149, as against \$56,278,887 during the preceding fiscal year; the value of exports of products of the forest was \$9,076,143, as against \$9,139,931 during the preceding fiscal year; and the value of the exports of products of the fisheries was \$6,270,375, as against \$6,197,732 during the preceding fiscal year.

The total value of the imports of merchandise during the last fiscal year was \$723,180,914, as against \$724,639,574 during the preceding fiscal year, showing a falling off of \$1,458,660.  
The value of the imports of sugar and molasses was \$99,326,395; the value of the imports of wool and manufactures thereof was \$55,224,283; the value of the imports of silk and manufactures thereof was \$24,877,017; the value of the imports of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines was \$43,126,287; the value of the imports of coffee was \$12,000,513; the value of the imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof was \$10,796,007; and the value of the imports of cotton goods was \$36,853,689. These constituted, in the order mentioned, the leading commodities and classes of commodities imported.

The total exports of gold and silver amounted during the last fiscal year to \$1,820,333, as against \$4,417,479 during the preceding fiscal year, and the total imports thereof amounted to \$28,489,391, as against \$14,272,390 during the preceding fiscal year. The excess of the exports of gold and silver over the imports thereof amounted to \$1,791,844, as against \$14,272,390 during the preceding fiscal year, showing an excess of \$6,480,546 during the preceding fiscal year.

The value of the foreign commerce of the United States with Great Britain and Ireland amounted during the last fiscal year to \$614,046,793, constituting nearly 40 per cent. of the total value of our foreign commerce; with France, \$156,671,887; with Germany, \$123,547,657; with the West Indies, \$121,699,224; and with the British North American Provinces, \$91,321,129.  
The total number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the last fiscal year was 603,322, as against 748,992 during the preceding fiscal year. During the last fiscal year 158,092 immigrants arrived from Great Britain and Ireland, 194,786 from Germany, 168,276 from all other countries in Europe, 79,241 from the British North American Provinces, and 8,031 from China. The immigration from China fell from 30,579 during the year ended June 30, 1880, to 8,031 during the year ended June 30, 1883.  
The total duties collected upon imports amounted, during the last fiscal year, to \$210,637,293, as against \$216,138,610 during the preceding fiscal year, showing a falling off of \$5,501,317.

The tonnage of the United States the 30th of June last amounted to 2,822,294 tons, as against 2,810,108 tons the 30th of June, 1882, and the steam tonnage of the country amounted to 1,413,194 tons, as against 1,355,825 tons the 30th of June, 1882. The tonnage of American vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the United States increased from 1,294,492 tons the 30th of June, 1882, to 1,290,693 tons the 30th of June, 1883, and the tonnage engaged in the coastwise trade, the whale fisheries, and the cod and mackerel fisheries increased from 2,906,441 tons the 30th of June, 1882, to 2,965,805 tons the 30th of June, 1883. The tonnage built in the United States amounted to 245,490 tons during the year ended June 30, 1883, as against 282,263 tons built during the year ended June 30, 1882.

Foreign commerce with foreign countries there is still a very large preponderance of foreign vessels employed. The tonnage of American vessels entered at seaports of the United States from foreign countries amounted to 2,834,681 tons during the last fiscal year, as against 2,968,290 tons during the last fiscal year; and the tonnage of foreign vessels entered at seaports of the United States amounted to 10,526,176 tons, as against 11,659,200 tons during the preceding fiscal year.

In 1883 the tonnage of American vessels entered at our seaports from foreign countries amounted to 3,194,275 tons; and constituted 71½ per cent of the total tonnage entered, and in 1882, three years after the termination of the war, the tonnage of American vessels entered at our seaports amounted to 2,468,995 tons and constituted 44.26 per cent of the total tonnage entered, but of the total tonnage entered at seaports of the United States from foreign countries during the last fiscal year 79 per cent, consisted of foreign tonnage and only 21 per cent of American tonnage.

During the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1883, the average rates of freight for the transportation of wheat from Chicago to New York were: By lake, 9 1/2 cents; by lake and canal, 12 cents; and by "air-rail," 15 1/2 cents; against the following averages during the calendar year 1882—viz: By lake and canal, 17 cents; by lake and rail, 20 cents; and by "air-rail," 14 1/2 cents. The increase in the average rates is due to the fact that the grain movement during the year 1883 has been much greater than during the year 1882.

## FINANCE.

### Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The report of Secretary Folger for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, shows that the ordinary revenues of the Government for the year were as follows: Customs, \$214,706,497; internal revenue, \$144,799,869; sales of public lands, \$7,516,385; and miscellaneous, \$2,087,000. Total, \$369,299,751. Ordinary expenses: Civil and miscellaneous, \$56,678,022; War department, \$48,013,383; Navy department, \$15,283,437; Indians, \$7,382,590; pensions, \$56,012,574; interest on public debt, \$99,160,132; total, \$285,048,138, leaving a surplus revenue of \$84,251,613. This is \$7,390,000 more than Mr. Folger estimated that the surplus would amount to in his last annual report. Compared with the previous fiscal year, the receipts for 1883 have decreased, in customs \$1,704,233; in internal revenue, \$1,777,235; in direct tax, \$51,586, and in miscellaneous, \$900,948. They have increased in sales of public lands \$3,202,724. Total decrease, \$12,664,967. The expenditures show an increase over the year before of \$1,236,607. The expenditure of the War department increased \$3,400,000; for the Navy department, \$250,000; and for pensions nearly \$5,000,000, while the interest on the public debt decreased almost \$12,000,000.

Since the last annual report of the act of March 3, 1883, diminished the sources of internal revenue and changed the tariff law, so that the estimate made a year ago must be entirely revised. Then the receipts expected from internal revenue were \$145,000,000. Now the estimated revenue is \$120,000,000. The receipts from customs have fallen off proportionately. For the four months ending Nov. 1, the total receipts were \$124,369,368; for the corresponding months of last year they were \$114,352,932. For the same periods the expenditures were \$89,918,300 and \$36,706,661. By the payment of \$207,000,000 of the public debt, the charge for interest will be greatly reduced. It is probable that the receipts will be about \$350,000,000 for the fiscal year 1884, while the expenditures will amount to \$265,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$85,000,000 over and above the sinking fund.

During the last fiscal year the bonds retired amounted to \$134,000,750. Since then \$38,374,000 of 3 per cents have been paid, and \$40,000,000 have been called. Of this last sum, \$4,000,000 have been met already, and is included in the \$38,374,000.

The Secretary again calls the attention of Congress to the fact that the receipts of the Government are greatly in excess of its needs. The dangers of this large surplus to the money market will be dwelt upon, and the Secretary will say that there is no method of disbursing this surplus except by payment of the public debt, the element of the public debt, however, is now injurious to the national banking system. When all the outstanding calls are paid, the 3 per cents will be reduced to the neighborhood of \$200,000,000, and of this the banks hold about \$200,000,000. If payment of the public debt is to be permitted to go on, even this year, as it has during the last fiscal year, the existence of a good many national banks is threatened, and this means a sensible contraction of the currency. If the income of the Government remains as it is, the Secretary of the Treasury will call at least \$50,000,000 more of bonds before the end of the fiscal year, and by the end of the fiscal year 1885 more than half the banks holding 3's as security for circulation would have to replace them with 4's at a great premium or retire their circulation, and thus contract the currency.

In discussing the mode of reducing the revenues, the Secretary opposes the abolition of the internal-revenue tax. It is estimated that this tax will yield under the present law \$120,000,000, and this is at least \$30,000,000 more than the revenue can be decreased. A decrease of the tax on tobacco and spirits does not necessarily argue a smaller revenue, as experience has often found. Therefore, the Secretary recommends a still further reduction of customs duties, after a proper inquiry shall have developed what articles can best stand the reduction. Sugar, at least, the Secretary thinks, ought to pay a much smaller duty than it now does. The Secretary is embarrassed by the new law which has so recently been passed that it would seem proper to give it a further trial before endeavoring to change it, but it has not been accomplished when he last year recommended that a reduction of revenue be made by a revision of the tariff that should reduce the duties on sugar, iron, steel, woollens and wool, cottons and raw material. Therefore, these recommendations should be substantially reduced for the dangers of a large surplus are even more threatening than they were before the passage of the Tariff act.

The Secretary calls attention to the suggestions made by Comptroller Knox, that the rate of issue of national bank notes be increased to 90 per cent. of the market value of the bonds, and that the 4's be refunded in 3's, the holders receiving a premium in satisfaction for the resultant loss of interest.

## THE CURRENCY.

### Extracts from Controller Knox's Report.

Controller of the Currency Knox reports the organization of 262 banks for the year ending with last month, leaving 5,522 in operation, the system extending into every territory. The banks outstanding, which can only be redeemed by purchase in the market, aggregate \$1,092,570,000. The Government has redeemed about \$400,000,000 by the accidental destruction of bank notes, and the whole cost of the system in twenty years has been but \$5,610,669. Controller Knox thinks the true policy to avoid contraction of bank circulation is to reduce the redundant revenue. As to the extension of the corporate existence of National banks, the Controller says: At the date of my last report the corporate existence of thirty of the National banks had expired, and thirty of these banks had extended their existence under the act of July 12, 1882, fifty-two banks went into voluntary liquidation, and were succeeded by other associations organized in place thereof, chiefly previous to the act of July 12, 1882, which authorized the extension of the corporate existence for a new period of twenty years of National banks whose shareholders about to terminate. The forty remaining banks expired by limitation, and did not effect new organizations. The number of National banks organized under the act of Feb. 25, 1863, which were in operation at the date of my last report in December was 307. Of these banks, 273 have extended their corporate existence under the act of July 12, 1882, and seventeen have been placed in liquidation by the act of shareholders of the bank, and four have expired by limitation. All of these banks which have been placed in liquidation and have expired by limitation, with the exception of two, have been succeeded by new associations, or organized in the same localities with different titles. The whole number of banks now in operation which organized under the act of June 3, 1864, whose period of succession will terminate during the year previous to 1903, is 193. The number, capital and circulation of banks existing in 1884 and 1885 is as follows:

and the from 2,965,808 banks built the against June	1885.....	727	185,938,715	124,807,450
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As to the relation of the banks to the bonds, the Controller of the currency says: Through the agency of State officers, the Controller has obtained official reports made to them under State laws by State banks in twenty-two States, by trust companies in five States, and by savings banks in fourteen States at different dates during the year 1883, and from these returns the following table has been compiled:

ies there est- 1,681,698 1,681,698 toms, siding fi-	1884.....	229	\$40,611,570	\$6,526,825
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More than one-half of the bonds now held by the National banks are 3 per cent, and rapidly increasing. The banks now hold \$41,000,000 of \$100,000,000 of 4s, and \$21,000,000 of 3 per cent, which have been refunded from 3½ per cent. More than one-half of the bonds now held by the National banks are 3 per cent, and rapidly increasing. The bonds have been issued and rapidly increasing during the past all of these bonds are to be called within the next three years. Those of the lower numbers, which it is estimated will not be called within the next three years, are 3 per cent, and the others are 2½ per cent, less than 2 per cent, and the others are 2 per cent, less than 2 per cent, and the others are

Held by 754 State banks in twenty-two States.....	\$ 5,287,606
Held by thirty-four trust companies in five States.....	17,437,990
Held by 630 savings banks in fourteen States.....	219,017,313
Total.....	\$211,742,909

The interest-bearing funded debt of the United States was November 1, last, \$1,273,475,450. The total amount of bonds held by the National Bank, \$379,460,360 and State and savings banks (\$211,742,909), was \$591,203,269, which is not greatly less than one-half of the interest-bearing debt. The United States bonds held by State banks is given by geographical divisions for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, 1883, as follows:

Geographical Divisions.	1880.	1883.
Eastern States.....	\$4,230,098	\$7,379,819
Middle States.....	157,563,757	182,847,588
Southern States.....	968,470	846,500
Western States.....	2,672,242	3,108,024
Pacific States.....	7,240,835	17,743,978
Total.....	\$213,665,402	\$211,742,909

## THE POSTOFFICE.

### Postmaster General Gresham's Report.

The report of the Postmaster General is very full and comprehensive. He estimates the revenue of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, at \$47,104,078, and its expenditures at \$50,662,189, leaving a deficiency to be supplied out of the Treasury of \$2,958,111. This deficiency will be caused, it is thought, by the reduction of postage, but the report suggests that such a purely speculative result.

The free delivery system has been largely extended during the year, and is now in operation at 104 offices.  
The total appropriation for this service was \$2,000,000, including a special appropriation of \$200,000 to carry out the provisions of the act of Aug. 2, 1882, an increase of \$575,000 over the preceding year. The cost of the service was \$1,733,338, leaving an unexpended balance of \$266,662. The increase of the cost over the preceding year was \$550,073.77.

The present status of the Star service shows for 1883 a cost of \$4,739,478, with 77,998,782 miles of annual transportation, against a cost of \$7,321,499, with 76,070,935 miles of annual transportation in 1882, being a decrease from 1882 of \$2,582,021 miles of transportation and \$2,582,021 decrease in cost. This service is now performed under contracts made upon proposals submitted in response to advertisements. An interesting statement, showing the development and cost of the railroad service from its commencement until June 30, 1883, is presented. It is the general opinion that the rates of postage have been greatly increased of late years; the fact is otherwise. The cost per mile of transportation in 1854 was 11.4 cents; in 1883, notwithstanding the enormous increase in weight of mails and the superior facilities provided for distribution, the cost is 10.75 cents per mile.

On the 30th of last June there were 5,927 money-order offices in operation, whose transactions during the year, of domestic orders issued, amounted to \$117,329,499, and of domestic orders paid and repaid to \$117,344,281.78; of international orders issued to \$7,717,822.11, and of international orders paid and repaid to \$3,068,187.05; a grand total in issues of \$125,047,328.42, and in payments and repayments of \$120,407,468.83. The fees received in domestic orders issued aggregated \$1,101,821.80, and on international orders \$170,238.80—a total of \$1,272,060.60. The gains were: In domestic transactions, about 3½ per cent; and in international transactions from 1.85 to over 56 per cent; in domestic fees about 4½ per cent, and in international fees from 5.56 to over 54 per cent.

The Postmaster General opposes the proposed reduction of postage on drop letters from 2 cents to 1, on the ground that it would increase the cost of the carriers' service and lead to a clamor for its extension, but he is in favor of increasing the single rate limit on all letters from a half ounce to an ounce. He also recommends that the rate of postage on transient newspapers and periodicals be fixed at 1 cent for every three ounces, instead of 1 cent for every two ounces as now.

On the subject of postal telegraphy, the Postmaster General is divided. He says: "From the best consideration which I have been enabled to bestow upon the subject, I have reached the conclusion that Congress has the constitutional power in providing for the postal service of the country to avail itself of all the facilities devised by the inventive genius of modern times for transmitting messages and intelligence, and that it has full authority to adopt either of the first two plans which I have mentioned."

The establishment and operation of a postal telegraph as a monopoly, or in competition with private companies, would, it is insisted, reduce rates which are now exorbitant, and protect the public against the abuses and evils deemed to be inseparable from the service as it exists. In either event an enormous expense must be incurred. But without dwelling upon that consideration, it is clear that an efficient execution of either plan will necessarily involve the employment of a multitude of operators, messengers, mechanics, and laborers, and thus largely add to the patronage of the Government. An increase of that patronage beyond what is indispensable to the public service is to be deprecated and avoided, and it is one of the dangers which threaten the purity and duration of our institutions. In Europe the telegraph is under the control of the public authorities. With us the administration is in the Government in action, and may, for the time being and for all practical purposes, be considered the Government itself. In seasons of political excitement, and, to some extent at other times, there is not ground for serious apprehension that the telegraph, under the exclusive control of the dominant party, might be abused to promote partisan interests and perpetuate the power of the administration. But it could be kept entirely free from such influence. I should hesitate to sanction a measure providing that the United States shall become the proprietor of telegraph lines, and operate them by its officers and agents."

## WAR.

### Synopsis of Secretary Lincoln's Report.

The report of the Secretary of War gives a pretty full history of the operations of his department, but has not much to offer in the way of active military operations. After referring to the retirement of Gen. Sherman from command of the army, the Secretary says: "The only active employment of troops was in the brief Apache campaign last summer under Gen. Crook. He adds: As for some time past the only Indian outbreaks have been in Arizona, special attention has been directed to an endeavor to secure for that region of the country the same quiet which exists elsewhere."

After careful consideration of the difficulties involved, an arrangement has been made between the Interior Department and the War Department, under which the police control of all the Indians on the San Carlos reservation has been given to Gen. Crook, and he has been charged with the duty of keeping the peace on the reservation and preventing the Indians from leaving it. Gen



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1883

## Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, Rev. N. M. Steffens, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 8:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30, and Bible Exposition on Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Subjects: Morning, "The Christian's Confidence." Afternoon, "Providence."

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Walker Jones. Subjects: Morning, "Without God in the World." Evening, "Nineveh's overthrow announced." Congregational singing led by the chorus choir. Anthems morning and evening. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 8:45. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, Christian Depression. Afternoon, "The Danger of the Unconverted." In the evening there will be a union service of the First and Third Ref. Churches in the College Chapel, when a Missionary sermon will be preached by Rev. D. Broek. Subject: "The Weapons of our Warfare."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday school at 8:45. Prayer meeting at 7:30. Wednesday evening, explication of the Bible, at 7:30. Subject: Afternoon, "Precious Fruits and Touching Comfort drawn out of Christ's Descent into Hell." In the morning the services will be conducted by Rev. Zwemer, of Graafschap.

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Rev. J. A. De Bruyn, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., 2 and 7:30 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "Longing for Righteousness." Evening, "The Unpardonable Sin." All the seats are free.

In an article on the new Michigan and Ohio Railway, the *Allegan Gazette* says: "Trains will make but fifteen miles per hour, for a time, because of newness of the roadbed, though twenty-five could be made with safety. A fair passenger traffic is already established but freight is only taken by the loaded car because the road's own box cars are not yet delivered. The engines and coaches used are by far the handiwork of the best of the Alleghenies. The latter have paper wheels, chair back seats, and all the new conveniences. B. C. Leavenworth will act as agent here."

For the *Holland City News*.  
HALL OF HOLLAND CITY LODGE, No. 192, I. O. O. F.

The undersigned, who was appointed a Special Committee for the purpose, would respectfully report the following:

Whereas, Death has entered the home of our esteemed brother, Thomas McMaster, and removed from the family circle his beloved wife, Ellen S., causing his heart to bleed and his head to be bowed with sorrow, therefore be it,

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge deplore the sad calamity which has overtaken our worthy brother, and that we tender our heartfelt sympathy and regret to him in this, his great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the brother, and that they also be spread on the records of this Lodge, and a copy be sent to the *HOLLAND CITY NEWS* for publication.

(Signed) Wm. Baumgartel,  
M. HARRINGTON,  
O. BREYMAN,  
Committee.

HOLLAND, Dec. 4, 1883.

## Laketown Items.

Three items came to late for insertion in last week's issue.—Ed.

I FULLY intended to have sent a few items to the *News* two or three weeks ago, but ill health and many cares have prevented it. At that time it would have been an item of news that two men of the crew of the ill-fated "Ackley" were washed ashore on sections 21 and 22 of this Township and were cared for by the citizens. And at this late date it will not be out of place to ask that the law and usage in regard to finding dead bodies may be given to the general public. If the general understanding in this respect is correct, it seems to be rather barbarous than otherwise. To illustrate: These men were found on Thursday morning. The finder giving immediate notice to a Justice of the Peace, who repaired at once to the scene. If sufficient help had been present they could have been cared for that night, but a doubt arising whether they could be lawfully moved till a coroner's jury could view them they were buried in the sand, on the beach near where found, till next day when a jury was summoned to appear on the "Lake Shore" to hold an inquest; the bodies exhumed, carried to the settlement, witnesses sworn, testimony given and verdict rendered. This occupied the jury nearly the whole day when three hours would have been entirely sufficient had the bodies been brought to the settlement when first found, and saved the necessity of burying them in the sand over night. Another body was found near the mouth of the Kalamazoo, by two men who drew it out of the water, and started for town to report, when a fear that they had no right even to touch a dead body caused them to return and put it back into the water. When the authorities came it was washed away. It seems very proper that every precaution should be taken to discover foul play, if there be any, but such extreme measures in cases like these are certainly unnecessary.

Our summer's work is finished. In many instances the results have not been in any wise satisfactory. The past season has been in many ways calamitous and the poor farmers have had their full share. Winds, storms, drouths, frosts, and other mishaps have been his portion, till with quite a good many the winter's supply is a problem.

Most auction sales of farm stock and farming tools have taken place than I have ever known since I have been here.

In my next I will notice some of the improvements made and being made.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetters, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 35 cents per box. A positive cure for piles. For sale by H. Walsh.

TUNE up the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel like a new person. Thousands have found health and relief from suffering by the use of this great blood purifier when all other means failed.

## A CARD.

The members of Eagle Fire Engine Co., No. 1, desire to express their thanks to the young ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted them at their oyster supper held Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, 1883.

By order of the Company.  
H. VERBEEK, Sec'y pro tem.

## New Advertisements.

## Holiday Goods

For bargains in Holiday Goods go to

## BOOT & KRAMER,

who have a large and very fine stock of

## Toys, Smokers' Sets, and Fancy Articles.

which they have just received, and which will be sold at very low prices.

Our stock of

## DRY GOODS

has just been replenished with a fine line of

## Dress Goods, Flannels, Etc., Etc.

which we sell at greatly reduced prices.

## GROCERIES

We keep a full line of Groceries and Provisions and deliver all orders for same free of charge.

## GIVE US A CALL.

BOOT & KRAMER.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 28, 1883. 43-44

## MANHOOD

## HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, etc.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of Self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address

The Culverwell Medical Co.,  
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.

P. O. Box 450.

## 52 Dividends A Year From \$3 Invested.

That is what any one will receive who will subscribe for *The Independent*, of New York.

It occupies two fields. First, as a religious journal it is undenominational and broader than any sect. Its aim is to strengthen and extend Evangelical religion and to defend it against the attacks of Materialism, Atheism and Unbelief. It is free to approve or criticize in any of the denominations what ever it believes is designed to advance or hinder the progress of the Gospel of Christ.

Among its religious writers are Leonard W. Bacon, D. D., S. C. Bartlett, D. D., Pres. John Bacon, Bishop Thos. M. Clark, Rev. Jos. Cook, Bishop A. C. Cox, Geo. R. Crooks, D. D., Howard Crosby, D. D., Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., Rev. Samuel J. May, Geo. F. Fisher, D. D., Prof. Norman Fox, Washington Gladden, D. D., Bishop F. D. Huntington, Bishop J. F. Hurst, E. D. Morris, D. D., Pres. Noah Porter, Francis L. Patton, D. D., Philip Schaff, D. D., M. S. Storrs, D. D., Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Wm. C. Wilkinson, D. D., Pres. T. D. Woolsey.

Second. As a literary journal it stands without a peer among the weekly press. During the past year it has published articles and poems by more than three hundred of the most talented writers in this country and Europe.

Among them Amelia A. Barr, Mary Clemmer, Rose Terry Cooke, Kate Foote, Dora Read Goodale, Rev. W. E. Griffis, "Grace Greenwood," Thomas Hill, D. D., William D. Howells, "M. H.," Sidney Lanier, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Louise Chandler Moulton, Joaquin Miller, M. A. Oakes, Mrs. S. M. B. Platt, Josephine Pollard, Richard Henry Stoddard, Edmund Clarence Steadman, Mrs. Laura Thompson, J. T. Trowbridge, Celia Thaxter, John Greenleaf Whitier, Sarah C. Woolsey, Susan E. Wallace, Wm. C. Ward and Prof. Charles A. Young.

The *Independent* will, within the next few months, publish stories by Wm. D. Howells, author of "Their Wedding Journey," "A Modern Instance," etc.; W. R. Norris, author of "McClure," "No New Thing," etc.; F. Marion Crawford, author of "Mr. Isaacs," "Dr. Claudius," etc.; J. B. of Dale, author of "Guerrilla," Edward Everett Hale, author of "Ten Times One is Ten," etc.; Julia Schayer, author of "Tiger Lily, and Other Stories," Rebecca Harding Davis, Sarah Orne Jewett, Fred. D. Story, Kate Upson Clarke, etc., etc. It is also negotiating with other distinguished story-writers of England and America, whose names it does not as yet feel at liberty to make public.

In civil and political affairs *The Independent* contends for sound ideas and principles. It believes in the reform of the civil service and tariff, in the purification of politics, and maintains those principles which the highest ethics and best intelligence require.

The *Independent* has 22 distinct departments, 33 pages in all.

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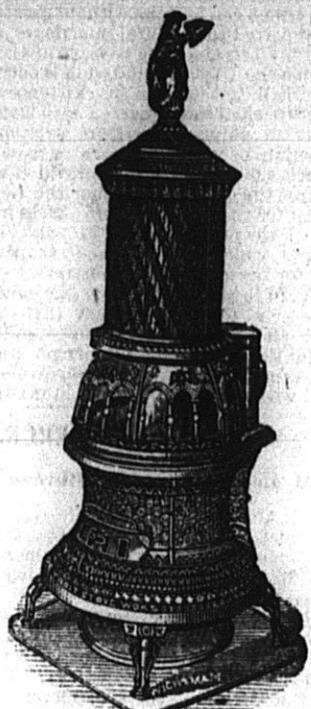
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We offer a month's subscription, as a "Trial Trip," for 30 cents, which can be remitted by postage stamps. Payment of \$2.70 in addition will secure the balance of a year's subscription.

Send postal card for free specimen copy and Judge for yourself. Address

THE INDEPENDENT,  
351 Broadway, New York.

## HARDWARE!



## Van Oort, Witvliet & Beeuwkes

Successors to W. C. MELIS.

Are now doing business at the old stand, opposite the post office.

We have a large and very fine assortment of

## Parlor Coal Stoves,

## Office Stoves, and

## Cooking Stoves

of the latest and best designs.

A full and complete stock of

## FARMING IMPLEMENTS

## COPPER, TIN, AND IRONWARE,

## PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEAD,

## CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SASH AND

## GLASS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

## GIVE US A CALL.

We promise prompt and gentlemanly treatment and good bargains, to all who trade with us.

VAN OORT, WITVLIET & BEEUWKES.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 21, 1883. 42-43

## GOOD NEWS!

for all at the CLOTHING STORE of

## J. W. BOSMAN.

On account of the poor crops this year I will sell

## READY MADE CLOTHING

at greatly

## REDUCED PRICES!

giving an extra discount to all who

## Pay Cash.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR GOOD BARGAINS.

## J. W. BOSMAN.

HOLLAND, MICH., Oct. 10, 1883. 34-35.

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN CALL AT

## E. HEROLD'S

—for you—

## BOOTS & SHOES

You will always find a well selected stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's

## Fine Shoes, Boots, and

## Slippers.

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

## CALL AND SEE US

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

HOLLAND, MICH., April 5, 1883.

## KREMERS & BANGS,

EIGHTH STREET,

Opposite Van Rault's shoe store, will furnish you with any article you may wish in the line of

## Drugs and Medicines.

—at as—

Low Prices as any Dealer in the State.

Bring your Physician's Prescriptions to us if you wish to have them prepared promptly and carefully and at moderate prices.

We also carry a full stock of

## BRUSHES, PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES,

and are agents for the Sherwin Williams Prepared Paints.

KREMERS & BANGS.

HOLLAND, MICH., Oct. 10th, 1883.

16-17.

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, Catarrh, and all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood; expelling the blood-poisons from the system, enriching and renewing the blood, and restoring its vitalizing power.

During a long period of unparalleled usefulness, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has proven its perfect adaptation to the cure of all diseases originating in poor blood and weakened vitality. It is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla, and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier and blood-food that can be used.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured. "AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years." W. H. MOORE.

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882. "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. I have not been troubled with the Rheumatism since. Have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public." E. F. HARRIS.

River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882. "Last March I was so weak from general debility that I could not walk without help. Following the advice of a friend, I commenced taking AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had used three bottles I felt as well as I ever did in my life. I have been at work now for two months, and think your SARSAPARILLA the greatest blood medicine in the world." JAMES MAYNARD.

620 West 42d St., New York, July 19, 1882.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blisters, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles, \$5.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Special Taxes collected or received at the office of the COUNTY TREASURER of the County of Ottawa, upon the business of Manufacturing, Selling, or keeping for Sale, Distilled or Malt Liquors, during the year ending Nov. 30, 1883.

NAME OF PERSON OR FIRM	RESIDENCE AND PLACE OF BUSINESS.	KIND OF BUSINESS.	AMOUNT OF TAXES.
Hunt & Slooff	City of Holland	Selling Spirituous Liquors at retail	\$200 00
Williams Bros.	do do	do	300 00
Angus Lundblad	do do	do	300 00
Wm. Ten Hagen	do do	do	300 00
Peter Brown	do do	do	300 00
Emos J. Sutton	do do	do	300 00
Edward P. Morfeth	do do	do	300 00
Blom & Porter	do do	do	300 00
Joseph Kibbler	City of Grand Haven	do	300 00
Henry H. Blake	do do	do	275 00
Keynote Fischback	do do	do	300 00
Wm. Kirkland	do do	do	300 00
Corneille Donker	do do	do	300 00
Luman Van Dresher	do do	do	300 00
Joost Koolman	do do	do	300 00
Frank Hiddie	do do	do	300 00
Chas. J. Rely	do do	do	300 00
James K. Young	do do	do	300 00
John Dunn	do do	do	300 00
Louis Bruning	do do	do	300 00
Daniel Afield	do do	do	300 00
Ida Andrew	do do	do	300 00
Norman Standish	do do	do	250 00
George Anning	Village of Nunica	do	150 00
Milo Hatch	do do	do	300 00
Thos. J. Stuck	Village of Spring Lake	do	300 00
Louis Fiedler	do do	do	300 00
Benjamin Allison	do do	do	300 00
Wm. M. Gove	do do	do	300 00
Robert Graham	Village of Coopersville	do	300 00
James Higgins	do do	do	300 00
John Hoban	do do	do	300 00
John B. Brittain	Village of Berlin	do	250 00
Friedl Rues	do do	do	300 00
Harm and Henry Bakker	Township of Zeeland	do	300 00
Lutman Jonkison	Township of Georgetown	do	300 00
Klaas Veldhoet	Village of Zeeland	do	125 00
Dinah Brumwer	do do	do	300 00
John Busquet	do do	Selling Malt Liquors at retail	300 00
Anton Seif	City of Holland	Mfg. Malt Liquor, 1500 bbls or less	65 00
Arie Donker	City of Grand Haven	Selling spirituous Liquors at retail	300 00

OTAWA COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,  
Grand Haven, Mich., Dec. 1st, 1883.

To the Auditor General, Lansing, Mich.  
The above is a full and complete report of Special Taxes collected or received at this office, upon the business of Manufacturing, Selling, or keeping for Sale Distilled or Malt Liquors, during the year ending Nov. 30, 1883.

R. A. HYMA, County Treasurer.

## 1883. FALL AND WINTER. 1884.

## MILLINERY CLOAKINGS AND FANCY GOODS, BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS.

POMPONS, BIRDS' WINGS, ORNAMENTS, LACES, NECK-WEAR, VELVET, SATIN, MOURNING GOODS, CRAPE.

Cloaking, Fur Trimming, Circulars, Ulsters, Dolmans, Jackets, Infants' Cloaks and Clothing a Specialty.

Zephyr, Hoods, Worsted, Yarn, Canvas, Etc.,

## L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET.

HOLLAND MICH.



## JOTINGS.

LAST Wednesday was St. Nicholas day.

TAXES are a trifle higher this year than last.

QUITE a number of our School children are sick with the measles.

THE Chicago and West Mich. R'y now connects with the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway at Baldwin, Mich.

ANOTHER man has been added to the working force in the car accountant's office at this station. We have not yet learned his name.

DID you see the Glass Blowers? We did, and drew as a specimen, one of those useful articles which is said to be mightier than the sword—a pen.

WE notice train dispatcher W. D. Stearns at work at the Chicago and West Mich. R'y depot again. "Pete" is quite a favorite among the boys there.

THE government engineers have recommended the appropriation by Congress of \$20,000 for our harbor, \$12,000 for Saugatuck, and \$30,000 for South Haven harbors.

WE have received this week a stock of stationery, calling cards, and a very fine assortment of New Year cards. Bring in your orders for New Year cards early and thus obtain the "first pick."

LOOK out for your ash barrels and defective chimneys. Our marshal has been instructed to visit every house and back yard in this city and to enforce Ordinance No. 57, relative to the prevention of fires.

THE finest specialty of the music at the school fair last week was a tripple-tongue polka by Mr. J. A. Lambert. The cornet playing of Mr. Lambert is much enjoyed and seems to sound better every time we hear him.

DR. R. B. BEST has removed his office from the drug store of D. R. Meenge to the building of E. Van der Veen on the corner of River and Eighth streets. The doctor's numerous patients will hereafter find him at his new office.

THE management of the Keane Dramatic Company, mentioned last week, having learned the standing of this city as a "show town," now require a guarantee before they will place this point in their route. It is now doubtful if we get them.

MR. J. KUTRE has sold his butcher shop in this city to L. S. Sears, of South Bend. Mr. Sears will take possession of the shop in a short time, and, being a young man full of life and energy, will undoubtedly maintain the past good reputation of this meat market.

THE next Church Social under the direction of the Ladies' Aid Society will occur at the parsonage of Hope Reformed Church next week Friday, the 14th inst. These socials are proving very attractive. The attendance and receipts are very encouraging. A general invitation is extended to all.

THE graveling of Ninth street is progressing very nicely and will be completed shortly. This street, when the present improvement is completed, will be one of the finest thoroughfares in this city. We hope next year that the property owners on Tenth street will consider the matter of making a like improvement.

CHARLES PERKINS, a baggage man of the northern division of the Chicago and West Michigan R'y, in attempting to board a moving train at the depot here on Wednesday last, was thrown between the train and the depot platform and narrowly escaped being killed. As it was the baggage car steps struck his head and cut a severe gash six inches in length in his scalp. Dr. Wm. Van Putten was called and dressed the wound.

THIS week the Glass Blowers, who are giving exhibitions in Bosman's old store, opposite the post office, were the center of attraction. On Wednesday evening, as advertised, a beautiful present was given to the handsomest lady present. Miss Minnie Root, daughter of Senator John Root, was awarded the prize, which consisted of a beautiful specimen of glass blowing, by the committee appointed for that purpose. The committee consisted of Messrs. L. T. Kanters, H. Boone, and Jacob Van Putten, and we must say that their choice was a good one.

AS a matter of some importance we can say that the time card which will be issued by the Chicago and West Michigan R'y to-morrow will not vary much from the present card. All trains on the road will arrive and depart from this station just 28 minutes slower than the present time. For instance, the Chicago express due here at 3:35 p. m., will be on the new time card as due here at three minutes before three o'clock. We would recommend that all of our citizens turn their clocks back 28 minutes on Monday morning and thus avoid a great deal of annoyance and confusion.

A shower of rain last Thursday evening.

WE are having splendid weather for winter.

MISS LIZZIE OGGEEL, of Grand Haven, is visiting her numerous friends in this city this week.

THE Fennville Dispatch says that Otto Breyman, our popular jeweler, intends starting a branch store at that place.

MR. AND MRS. FRED ROBERTS, of Adin, Cal., are in this city visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fay. Mr. Roberts is a brother of Mrs. Fay.

THE city fathers have ordered that the city bell ringer, ring the bell according to standard time, commencing Monday morning next.

LAST Sabbath morning seven persons were received into the membership of Hope Reformed Church. This Church is steadily growing in members and influence.

THE man who keeps the beaten path, and compels a lady whom he passes to step out into the mud, will keep the tender part of the beefsteak and give his wife the bone.

TO-MORROW the Chicago and West Mich. R'y will change their running time to standard time. The time card of the road, published on our first page, will be changed accordingly next week.

OUR popular first ward barber, Mr. C. Harmon, has secured the services of Mr. Chas. O. White, of Chicago. Mr. White is a first class barber and gives good satisfaction to "Charles" numerous customers.

OUR readers will notice the Annual Statement of Special taxes collected or received by the County Treasurer upon the business of manufacturing, selling, or keeping for sale, distilled or malt liquors, during the year ending Nov. 30, 1883.

LAST Tuesday morning Detroit's new morning two-cent daily made its first appearance. The paper is very neat in typographical appearance and will undoubtedly meet with favor among the populace of Michigan. Long may she wave.

JOHN H. DOESBURG, youngest son of Prof. C. Doesburg, returned home last Wednesday from Ashland, Wis., where he has been connected with the pleasure steamer S. B. Barker. The Barker was "laid up" about a week ago. Capt. F. R. Brower is expected home to-day.

PHOTOGRAPHER A. M. J. BURGESS has just received a large and very fine stock of Picture Frames and Mats. He also has a nice assortment of velvet goods such as cabinet frames, etc. Burgess can take a good picture and is now able to supply his customers with frames at moderate prices. Give him a call.

MR. H. R. MARTIN, who is about to organize a class for the study of Book Keeping, and whose advertisement appears in another column, has had, we understand, fifteen years practical experience as book-keeper and is well qualified to instruct. It would be well for the ladies and gentlemen of this place, who desire instruction in this branch of study, to avail themselves of this opportunity.

THERE are a number of our subscribers who are still indebted to us and who could make us feel very grateful by coming to this office and squaring accounts. We need the money that is our just due, and if there is a good spot in your heart, you will help lighten the burden that we are obliged to carry. Let none tarry in this good work of helping those that are in need, and especially when it is by paying an honest debt that you have contracted.

WORD has been received that Captain Thomas D. McBride, of the propeller Milwaukee which came into this port in a disabled condition some time ago, and who has been missing for some time previous to this, has turned up to San Francisco. He says he took a cigar in a Clark street saloon, Chicago, and remembers nothing more until he came to himself on the train near San Francisco in a badly pounded condition and with five dollars in cash.

ON looking over the Council proceedings on our first page, the reader will notice that the rather antiquated question of a location for a pump house and well for our proposed Water Works, has finally been settled. The site selected is the one near the foot of Sixth street and is a very good selection. The committee and City Surveyor have made a survey of the premises since the session of council, and a special meeting of that body will undoubtedly be held the first part of next week to take such further action as may be necessary to push the work along. That the contracts for the construction of the system be let this winter, is a matter of much importance to the people of this city, and the council should exercise a little more than common energy to accomplish this object. We hope to be able to announce in our next issue that bids for the various larger contracts are advertised for.

THE time for paying taxes has arrived.

THE President's annual message can be found on the sixth page of this issue.

THE contractor, Mr. Jas. Huntley, informs us that he will have the new city building completed next week.

SOME of our young men will work hard every day in the week, except Sunday, and then they allow their hands to go to waist all the afternoon and evening.

A MR. GIBBS has bought the fruit farm of Mr. F. N. Lindsley, located a few miles north of this city, and takes possession next spring, the consideration being \$1,400.

TWELVE boys in school district No. 3, Overisel, have procured instruments and started a brass band. We doubt if there is another school district in the State that has equal musical enterprise.

WE have received the School Newspaper, a journal published at Grand Rapids and devoted to the interests of the public schools. It is a very neat sheet in appearance and its columns are filled with interesting reading.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Dec. 6th, 1883: F. L. Gardner, H. P. McClure, G. F. Runsey, Dolphin Strong, Benj. M. Wentworth.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

DIVISION Superintendent E. W. Bliss, of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y, has returned from his eastern trip and taken charge of affairs again. He looks as genial and pleasant as ever. The management of Assistant Graves during his absence seems to have been very satisfactory.

WE notice in Justice Root's report to the Common Council that he has fined one of our young men five dollars for driving over the bridge across Black River at a pace faster than a walk. This is rather hard on the young man but may serve as a lesson to numerous other residents of this locality.

IT will be noticed on reading the proceedings of the Board of Education that Mayor Beach was appointed as a committee to confer with the Superintendent as to the advisability of teaching vocal music in our school. The teaching of vocal music in our public school is as much of a necessity as that of teaching any other study, and we hope that the committee may report favorably on this question.

THE arrangements for the masonic party are being pushed forward. The date has been fixed for Thursday, December 27, St. John's Day, and it will be given as a St. John's Day Party, same as last year. The committee in charge have been fortunate in securing Squire's famous Quadrille Band, of Grand Rapids, to furnish the music, and the veteran prompter, W. S. Squires, has promised to be present and take charge of the evening's program. It is also expected that some specialties in the way of music will be given. From the present outlook it seems that this will be the party of this season.

AT a meeting of Crescent Tent, No. 69, Knights of the Macabees, held last Monday evening, the following officers were elected: Commander, Sir Knight W. H. Rogers; Lieut. Commander, Sir Knight L. S. Graves; Record Keeper, S. K. Frank Carr; Finance Keeper, S. K. W. Baumgartel; Prelate, S. K. J. B. Brown; Physician, S. K. R. B. Best; Sergeant, S. K. L. D. Baldus; Master at Arms, S. K. Wm. Swift; 1st Master of the Guards, S. K. E. Montieith; 2nd Master of the Guards, S. K. C. R. Baxter; Sentinel, S. K. H. C. Howlett; Picket, S. K. T. L. Welsh. Sir Knight M. W. Rose is the past Sir Knight Commander.

THE High School Fair which was held in Lyceum Hall last week Friday, afternoon and evening, was a success financially. Fully five hundred of our people showed that they felt an interest in our public schools, and especially in the establishing of a school library, and tendered their patronage to this very commendable enterprise. The teachers and the high school scholars have reason to be pleased with the amount of money that was taken in. The net proceeds amounted to \$52. One of the most exciting features of the fair was the selling of tickets for the possession of a large and very fine doll. The holder of the lucky ticket was Mr. N. H. Reynolds, who very gallantly presented the same to Miss Tilly Van Scheiven. Miss Jennie Kremers became the possessor of a large cake by guessing the number of beans that were placed in a glass dish and very modestly accepted the token of her guessing qualities. Dr. Gee's Music Class were present during the evening and rendered a few very fine selections adding much to the pleasure of the occasion. That the fair was a success is a matter of much congratulation to the teachers and scholars who labored so industriously to make the occasion a pleasure to the many participants as well as of profit to their object.

G. J. VAN DUREN, W. VAN DER VEERE.

## City Meat Market,

VAN DUREN & CO., Prop's

Having lately re-opened the "City Meat Market" in the First Ward, we kindly invite the citizens of this city to give us a "call."

We intend to keep our market supplied with the best and choicest meats that can be procured.

We make

## LARD

and can assure our patrons that the Lard purchased of us, is perfectly pure and of fine quality. G. J. VAN DUREN & CO. HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15, 1883.

## GEO. T. MCCLURE,

—Dealer in—

## Sewing Machines,

## Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, and the White,

King of all Sewing Machines and the best in the world.

Also agent for

## Weber, Fischer, Decker & Son, Pease, Krannach & Bach,

## PIANOS

—And the—

## Estey, Chase, Tailor & Farlow, ORGANS

Please call, examine goods, and ascertain prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. T. MCCLURE,

Cor. of Eleventh and River streets, 17-19 Holland Mich

## R. KANTERS & SONS,

DEALERS IN

## STOVES,

## HARDWARE, ETC.,

call the attention of all to the

## CROWN JEWEL STOVES

FOR 1883.

It bears the old reliable name, but is

## ENTIRELY NEW

in design and operation. We request the public to call and examine and be convinced.

## The "NEW IDEAL"

square coal stove proved a perfect success

last year and has not been altered.

## Of Wood Heating Stoves

We have an endless variety, all sizes and prices.

Remember we take pleasure in showing our goods and like to have you compare prices.

R. KANTERS & SONS.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 20th, 1883.

## Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of

## Dry Goods & Groceries,

at the store of

## B. WYNHOFF,

Dress Goods, Table Linens, Skirts, Hosiery, White Goods, Etc., in endless variety.

A full and complete line of

## CROCKERY

always on hand.

I have the agency in this city for the celebrated

## Needle Gas Lamp.

These lamps are a great improvement on all other lamps both as to quantity of oil used and the amount of light which they give. Call and see them.

Goods delivered free of charge.

B. WYNHOFF.

Holland, June 14, 1883.

## G. Van Putten & Sons,

Have opened a complete line of

## FALL AND WINTER

## DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

## Dress Goods,

Flannels, and

Table Linen

A large assortment of

## Ladies' and Gents' Underwear

which we will dispose of at reasonable prices.

—Our stock of—

## Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery,

is of the finest quality; we also have Gents' Hosiery of all kinds.

—A full line of—

## German Knitting Yarns.

A fresh stock of

## Groceries

always on hand.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 20, 1883.

## KEYSTONE PLANING MILL!

## DRESSING, MATCHING, and RE-SAWING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE

DRESSING BY CAR LOAD A SPECIALTY

Dressed Lumber Always on Hand.

Orders by Telephone Promptly Attended to.

Mill opposite Freight depot, Holland, Mich.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 22, 1883. J. R. KLEYN, 43-45.

## Now is the chance for Farmers.

Our popular wagon manufacturer

## J. Flieman

Offers his superior made wagons just as cheap as anybody sell them in Zeeland, and claims that they are a

Better wagon in every way, and will not be undersold by anyone.

## Call and Examine.

Also keeps on hand a line of

## TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES

AND

## Open and Top Buggies,

And a fine stock of

## SQUARE AND SWELL BODY CUTTERS.

And a nice assortment of Buggies for Farmers and Tradersmen are on the way coming.

ALSO AGENT FOR

## BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON WORKS.

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 14, 1883. 30-17



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

**EXCAVATIONS** in Cole's Hill, Plymouth, Mass., have opened the graves of two pilgrims who came over on the Mayflower, and who were buried during the first winter in America. They are the only graves of first settlers positively identified.

**YALE** defeated Harvard at New York in the college championship football match. A car at the rear end of a passenger-train on the Boston, Barre and Gardner railroad, near North Worcester, Mass., was precipitated over an embankment a distance of twenty feet. Of the sixty people in the car about forty were injured, several receiving fatal wounds.

**THE Winchester Arms company**, the Union Metal Cartridge company, and the cartridge manufactory at Lowell, Mass., have combined for the purpose of controlling the cartridge interest of the country. These corporations employ about 5,000 persons. Buffalo this year shipped 1,250,000 tons of coal and received 64,150,000 bushels of grain by lake.

**RICHARD WAGNER**, employed in a mill at Dedham, Mass., recently returned to Poland on a visit to his mother, and was sent to Siberia for having fled from Russian military service.

### THE WEST.

**AN adventurous young crank** named Buckland from Chicago, called upon Gen. Sherman at his St. Louis residence, and boldly offered himself as a husband to one of the General's daughters. Old Tecumseh was highly indignant at the impudent proposal, and incontinently bounced the would-be son-in-law from the house. As he walked from the house, Buckland shook his fist at the old warrior and said: "If you'll give me a few men I can whip you and Grant put together." The strike at Iron Mountain, Mich., have been paid off. Many young men have sought other fields of labor, but seventy-five have returned to work in the Chapin mine. Fire destroyed the business portion of Albany, Wis. A powder explosion in one of the stores and falling walls killed two persons and wounded several others, some of whom cannot recover. The weather was intensely cold, and many who escaped thinly-clad from the blazing structures suffered severely. The total loss will reach \$100,000. Other fire losses: At Warsaw, Ind., \$75,000; Port Perry, Ont., \$50,000; Pittsburg, Pa., \$75,000; Neponset, Ont., \$30,000; Kereus, Tex., \$15,000; Guelph, Ont., \$20,000; Wenona, Ill., \$10,000; Carbondale, Ill. (Normal University), \$200,000; Hastings, Mich. (Banner office), \$10,000; Navasota, Texas, \$45,000; Wellington, Kan., \$25,000; Troup, Tex., \$20,000; Minneapolis, Minn., \$100,000; Waverly, Tenn., \$60,000; Bat Portage, Manitoba, \$50,000; Eldora, Iowa, \$15,000; Hillsboro, Tex., \$18,000; Amherst, Mass., \$30,000; Leadville, Colo., \$27,000; Monroe, Wis., \$30,000.

**In richness and extent**, according to dispatches from Montana, no mineral discoveries in the Western States or Territories have exceeded those in the Coeur d'Alene mountains. From \$25 to \$45 per day is being panned out by each man in the gulch, while \$100 per day is taken from the rim rock.

**A PASSENGER** on a Cincinnati street car, at a late hour of the night, got into an altercation with the conductor and driver, and shot them both. The driver is dead, but the conductor may recover. There were no witnesses of the tragedy. The passenger claims that he acted in self-defense.

**NO LIGHT** has, up to this writing, been thrown on the massacre at Jackson, Mich., which bids fair to pass into history as one of the great criminal mysteries of the age. It is pretty well settled that the robbers got no such sum of money (\$50,000 or thereabouts) as was at first reported, as Crouch had very little cash in the house. It is probable that the only plunder they secured was the few hundred dollars which Polley, the bloviating visitor, exhibited in saloons and among low company, previous to stopping at Crouch's, and which piece of foolishness brought about his own death as well as that of his host and the entire family. An examination of the private papers and accounts of the murdered millionaire farmer reveals the fact that some title deeds and other important documents are missing, and there is a lively fight in prospect between the heirs of the dead man.

**SHELBY, Ohio**, a town near Crestline, reports an exciting and tragic man-hunt. Four burglars robbed a safe at New Washington, and escaped to Shelby with their plunder. The Marshal of the town attempted their arrest, but was shot twice seriously, not, however, before he had himself killed one of the burglars. Nearly the entire populace capable of bearing arms pursued the three villains. After a chase of two miles one of the citizens was killed by one of the burglars. Two miles further on this burglar was again shot. Another of the trio got a horse and made a remarkable race for freedom, leaving many miles behind him. The chase continued, but the burglar, who was yielding to horses, was shot down, and his body was found with good reason. While under way, the wreck the citizens arrived. The burglar appealed to them to spare his life on account of his mother, but he was riddled with bullets. The fourth burglar was captured at Plymouth, At Dixon, Ill., Miss Elsie Lewis and two girls were driving in a buggy when the horse ran into the river and all were drowned. The young lady was about 18 years of age and the girls 17 and 9 years. They were nieces of Mrs. W. Lewis, Circuit Clerk of Lee county.

At Rushville, Ind., Eli Frank and Jacob Block, rival saloon keepers, disputed the right of the former to sell beer. Frank was rushed into a barbershop, procured a razor, and returning, cut Block in a fearful manner. Frank died in an hour. Block cannot recover, and his son is in jail. Billy Cotton, of St. Louis, while practicing for a match with Donnan at straight billiards, three balls, made a run of 119, beating Scheffer's record. Judge Samuel L. Savidge, of the Tenth Nebraska District, and Prof. J. H. Tice, of the St. Louis weather prophet, have passed away. Joseph Jewell was executed at St. Joe, Cal., after hanging some wounds, he tried out, "Oh!" was pronounced dead in ten minutes.

**RIGHT** of way through Indian Territory is to be asked of Congress by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe road, at a compensation of \$50 per mile to the tribes owning the land.

### THE SOUTH.

**RICHMOND STUART**, a colored man, was hanged at Shreveport, La., in presence of 4,000 persons, some of whom traveled hundreds of miles to witness the spectacle. Ambrose West, a negro, was bunglingly hanged at Macon, Ga., before 2,000 spec-

tors, for the murder of James Monroe. At Baltimore Mrs. John R. Riall cut the wrists of her two children, both girls, aged 3 years and 15 months, respectively, so that they bled to death, and then cut her own throat. Insanity is the alleged cause.

### WASHINGTON.

**JOHN G. CARLISLE** of Kentucky, was nominated for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, by the Democratic caucus, on the first ballot. The caucus was called to order by Gen. Rosecrans, Geddes, of Ohio, was chosen Chairman. The motion that voting be by voice was lost, 104 to 82, and a motion to reconsider was lost, 113 to 75. Morrison, of Illinois, nominated Carlisle; Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Randall; and Dorsheimer, of New York, Cox. On the first ballot Carlisle received 104 of the 188 votes, Randall 52 and Cox 32. On Randall's motion Carlisle's nomination was made unanimous. Thirteen of New York's members voted for Cox and seven for Randall. Pennsylvania was solid for Randall, as was Connecticut, Maryland and New Jersey. Carlisle's strength was, to a great extent, in the South, which was not, however, solid. The three candidates then appeared and made speeches, the defeated ones promising to sustain Carlisle in every way. John B. Clarke, of Missouri, was nominated for Clerk; John P. Leedom, of Ohio, for Sergeant-at-Arms; J. G. Wintersmith, of Texas, for Doorkeeper; Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana, for Postmaster, and Rev. John S. Lindsay for Chaplain. In the Republican caucus sixty-seven members were present. Ex-Speaker Keifer and the entire list of incumbents were renominated. Riscock, of New York, made a long speech opposing Keifer on the especial ground that he had antagonized the press of the country, and the Republican party could not afford to countenance him. There are 137 candidates for the position of second assistant doorkeeper, which pays \$2,000 per annum.

**JUDGE KELLEY**, of Pennsylvania, will introduce a bill in Congress at an early day providing for the limitation of the silver coinage to \$1,000 each year "until the free coinage of gold and silver as full legal tender shall be established at a common ratio by the leading commercial nations of Europe."

**THE public debt** decreased during the month of November 1,721,676, and, deducting the cash in the treasury, now aggregates \$1,509,730,000. Appended is the official debt statement issued on the 1st inst.:

Public debt:	
Four and one-half per cents.....	250,000,000
Four per cents.....	737,634,100
Three per cents.....	299,083,250
Refunding certificates.....	318,450
Navy pension fund.....	14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt.....	\$1,301,040,800
Matured debt.....	6,645,335
Legal-tender notes.....	345,739,816
Certificates of deposit.....	14,165,000
Gold and silver certificates.....	137,715,731
Fractional currency.....	6,900,701
Total without interest.....	\$55,910,850

Total debt (principal).....	\$1,356,951,650
Total interest.....	10,954,586
Total cash in treasury.....	284,765,613
Debt, less cash in treasury.....	1,072,185,967
Decrease during November.....	1,721,676
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1891.....	41,081,146

Current liabilities—	
Interest due and unpaid.....	1,973,699
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	6,645,335
Interest thereon.....	321,815
Gold and silver certificates.....	137,715,731
U. S. notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit.....	14,450,000
Cash balances available.....	15,644,974
Total.....	\$364,766,513
Available assets—	
Cash in treasury.....	\$14,766,513

Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable by United States—	
Principal outstanding.....	\$4,633,512
Interest accrued, not yet paid.....	1,615,877
Interest paid by United States.....	69,222,093

Interest repaid by companies—	
By transportation service.....	17,631,893
By cash payments, 5 per cent net earnings.....	655,138
Balance of interest paid by United States.....	49,935,000

### POLITICAL.

**EX-SENATOR BLAINE** is out in a public letter, in which he unfolds a scheme of allied Federal or State taxation, which he claims he has long reflected upon, and the objections to which he is now fully prepared to hear. Mr. Blaine declares that both Protectionists and Free Traders in great numbers now desire the abolition of the entire internal system of Federal taxation. He believes that there will at once be an alliance of legislators in Congress who hold entirely opposite views on the subject of protection, but who will work together for free whisky, tobacco and other things which now afford internal revenue to the Government. But Mr. Blaine is opposed to free whisky. He believes such tax should always exist, to be collected by the nation and given to the States—for the States of themselves would be powerless to enforce such a levy. The money so raised should be paid to the States in the proportion of their population; that is, Illinois would pay the most and New York would get the most. The gist of Mr. Blaine's plan is, first, to find that the nation can spare \$68,000,000 of tax on whisky, then to pay this sum to the States, and thereby lift the amount of tithes from farms, distilleries and shops. Mr. Blaine has figured the plan out and appended a table, two items of which show that under his apportionment of the \$68,000,000 Illinois would get \$5,285,000 and New York \$3,893,000. Such is a brief sketch of the leading features of Mr. Blaine's scheme.

**HENRY WATSON** assures the readers of the *Courier-Journal* that Mr. Tilden is irreconcilably opposed to the old ticket, would not go to Washington to take the oath of office, and did not raise his hand in the Speakership contest.

**NEW YORK** and **Titusville (Pa.)** journals propose that the Republican National convention be held at Chautauqua, asserting that the accommodations are all that could be desired.

### GENERAL.

**A CONVENTION** has been called to meet in Washington Feb. 5, 1894, to consider the various plans for the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The call is made by the Improvement committee, and is addressed to the people of the Mississippi valley and all others interested in the project.

**WHILE** union services were progressing in the Maverick Street church, at East Boston, Mass., Thanksgiving Day, the Rev. Warren H. Cudworth, a Unitarian pastor, fell dead while offering prayer. James L. Camp, Postmaster at Dixon, Ill., died of paralysis in the Methodist church at that place. Hon. W. L. Gentry, a pioneer resident of Adrian, Mich., who was acting Governor of the State in 1847, died at Eaton Rapids. Prof. S. K. Hoshour, prominent in Indiana for a half century as an educator and clergyman, passed away at the age of 80 years. W. E. Stevenson, ex-Governor of West Virginia, died at Parkersburg, after intense suffering.

**THE Windsor—formerly the Stadt—theater** in the Bowery, New York, was destroyed by fire, together with the block in which it was situated, and buildings in the rear. The fire broke out after the audience quitted the house, so there were no accidents. The total

loss will approximate \$500,000. A damage of \$50,000 was incurred by flames in the Hotel Clifton, at Boston. Suckney's shoe factory at Groveland, Mass., was destroyed by fire. The greater part of the town of Ocala, Fla., was burned, causing a loss of \$400,000. Simpson's woolen mills, at Salomville, Mass., worth \$200,000, were reduced to ashes. Other losses by fire: The Democrat office and Davidson's furniture store, La Salle, Ill., loss \$30,000; thirty-odd stores at St. Paul, Ohio, loss \$140,000; an elevator at Leavenworth, Kan., loss \$55,000; the Times building and for business houses at San Angelo, Tex., loss \$45,000; the Lawrence hotel, at Cape Vincent, N. Y., loss, \$75,000; Gray's cotton warehouse, Baltimore, Md., loss, \$95,000; Meyer Brothers' drug store, Kansas City, Mo., loss, \$175,000; a hotel and other buildings, at Cortland, N. Y., loss, \$10,000.

**COMMERCIAL failures:** B. F. Dow & Co., agricultural implements, Peru, Ind., liabilities \$150,000; J. B. Kirby & Co., tanners, Rockcastle county, Ky., liabilities \$40,000; D. S. Wisheart, general merchant, Decatur, Ill., liabilities heavy; W. B. Jarvis & Co., general merchants, Greenville, N. C., liabilities \$20,000; George Ryall & Co., fancy goods, Chicago, liabilities \$30,000; Albert Webb, flour and grain, Portland, Me; Tracy & Comstock, general store, Oregon, Wis., liabilities \$20,000; O. S. Whitman & Co., Cadillac, Mich., liabilities \$90,000; G. M. D. Little & Co., canned goods, New York, liabilities \$114,000; the Londonderry Iron and Steel company, Halifax, N. S., liabilities \$172,000; Robert McKim, cattle exporter, Hamilton, Ontario, liabilities \$40,000; Samuel Isaac, clothing, Mattoon, Ill., liabilities \$80,000; C. Lameroux, furniture, Montreal, Canada, liabilities \$35,000.

**A FIRE** broke out in Farwell's block on Market street, Chicago, and destroyed property to the value of \$175,000. Frances Fairweather and Kittle Hilgert, two of the employees, lost their lives in trying to escape, one by falling from the "fire-escape," and the other by jumping from one of the windows in the general consternation. About the same hour the office of the *Evening Journal*, on Dearborn street, was partially destroyed by fire, the damage being estimated at \$150,000. Other fires of note are as follows: Gusky's clothing store, Pittsburg, loss \$30,000; four business houses at Centerville, Mo., loss \$15,000; ten stores at Corning, Mich., loss \$15,000; the Masonic Temple, Sixth avenue, New York, loss \$100,000; Hume's sash and blind factory, Oshkosh, Wis., loss \$50,000; Johnson's lumber-yards, Menominee, Wis., loss \$20,000.

**THE forthcoming report** of the New York Chamber of Commerce will show that the foreign business of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$1,007,330,140, an increase over the previous year of \$10,253,340. The exports exceeded the imports \$103,989,430. The value of the cotton exported was \$47,323,721; of the breadstuffs, \$208,040,850.

### FOREIGN.

**THE Dutch bark Judith** was wrecked on the Norwegian coast, and fourteen persons perished. Twelve passengers and four seamen went down with the schooner Buzo in the Gulf of Mexico.

**EDWARD WOLF**, a Socialist, was arrested at London for having infernal machines and explosives in his residence, with which, it is alleged, he intended to destroy the German Embassy. Among his documents was a threatening letter to Count Von Munster, the German Ambassador. The nihilist organ states political prisoners in the Peter and Paul fortress, both men and women, are driven to insanity by barbarous treatment, and often kill themselves. The Chinese Ambassador at Paris informed the British Foreign Secretary that war between France and China is certain.

**THE Left Center** of the French Senate elected Leon Say President, to succeed Waddington. M. Say opposes the policy outlined by Ferry in his Havre speech, and states that the actions of France should be calm and deliberate—without either weakness or impulse. It has been decided that Minister Lowell cannot hold the rectorship of St. Andrew's university, and a new election will soon be held. The students have prepared a complimentary address. The editor of an Irish journal has been arrested in Tyrone for inciting Orangemen to hostile acts against Nationalists. The French municipal authorities will confiscate imported American pork not properly salted.

**BAKER PASHA** will head the Egyptian army against the False Prophet. The Madrid Government has decreed that slaves in Cuba shall no longer be punished with stocks and fetters. It is claimed by De Lesseps that the Suez Canal company can enlarge its excavation on its own land without asking authority or aid. A convention has been concluded with English ship-owners to enlarge the cut or dig a second canal. Cotton fabrics rule strong in England, and the values of raw materials are hardening. Vignaux won the six days' billiard match at Paris—3,000 to 2,876 for Schaefer. It is reported at Vienna that the Ulema of Mecca has proclaimed El Mahdi an impostor.

**THE Hon. G. J. Goschen**, of Ripon, has accepted the Speakership of the House of Commons. Speaker Brand retires on a \$25,000 pension. Ship-building on the Clyde is rapidly declining, owing to the high price of material. The workmen have offered to accept a reduction of 5 per cent. in their wages, but the builders are without orders. The proposition to include Ireland in the franchise bill is gaining ground, and the next Parliament session it is predicted, will be one full of surprises, collision and confusion. Ald. Meagher, a Parnellite, has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. Julius Payer, the Austin Arctic explorer, has just died in his 41st year.

**AFTER** a trial lasting two days, Patrick O'Donnell, for the murder of Informer Carey, was convicted at London, and sentenced to be hanged Dec. 17. The closing hours of the trial were productive of some exciting incidents. The jury, says one account, retired at five minutes to 7, and until twenty minutes to 8, discussed as to whether they should return a verdict of murder or manslaughter. Three were in favor of the latter. On the jury returning to court to ask the Judge the definition of the relative degrees of murder, the chances of O'Donnell's escape from the gallows were accepted as favorable. The jury again retired. On returning after an hour to again consult with the Judge and to submit a question in regard to the law on manslaughter, the general conclusion was that O'Donnell was safe. When a verdict of willful murder was finally recorded, there was strong disappointment.

Two members of the jury held out against murder until they received the last explicit definition of the Judge. O'Donnell's behavior after sentence had been passed failed of dignity. He asked the Judge for permission to make an address, which was refused. O'Donnell had prepared a short speech. The refusal enraged the prisoner, and he cried: "To h— with the British Government and all the bloody — who concocted this plot! Hurrah for the States!" The warden then forced him from the dock. His oaths and cries were audible in the court from the corridors leading to the cells in the prison. There was a painful absence of sense of the solemnity of the position. The management of the defense is considered weak.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

**At Prescott, Arizona, Saturday**, in Judge French's court, after the Attorney General and State's Attorney had indulged in an angry altercation, the defendant in the pending suit, named McAtee, drew his knife and fatally stabbed an old man named Moore; then attacked Editor Beach, and was about to plunge his weapon into the court reporter when a bullet from a spectator's revolver penetrated his spine. McAtee and Moore are dead. William Newell, of Eau Claire, Wis., has discovered a silver mine thirty-five miles from that city.

**WINDOWS** in the Episcopal church at Wexford, Ireland, and in the houses of Protestants were broken Sunday by a mob. An attempt was also made to burn the theater, where services were being held, conducted by Major Whittle, of Chicago. The mob burned all the Bibles and hymn-books they could find. All Europeans unwilling to embrace the faith of the False Prophet have fled northward from Kharthoum. Cholera is epidemic in Foo Chow, China.

**A DOUBLE frame house** in Fifty-fourth street, New York, occupied by forty-seven families, was burned, three children perishing in the flames. Salmon, the New Hampshire fiend, has confessed the murder of Mrs. Ford and the Ruddy family at Laconia.

**THE Newfoundland coast** has again been visited by a violent gale. The waves were the highest ever known. In attempting to aid a vessel in distress, Capt. Brown and seven men of the Dominion steamer Newfield perished off Halifax.

**PATENTS** have been refused in Washington on clock dials having twenty-four hours on the face, it being known that in 1547 a watch was made on the face of which the hours from 1 to 24 appeared on two concentric circles.

The first session of the Forty-eighth Congress convened at Washington at noon, on Monday, the 3d day of December. The Senate was called to order by Mr. Edmunds, the President pro tem, who administered the oath of office to twenty-five new members-elect. Handwritten bouquets adorned the desks of Messrs. Voorhees, Harris, Logan, Mansfield, Blair and Wilson. A floral piece representing the cost-of-arms of North Carolina was presented to Senator Ransom. A sword in red and white flowers stood on the desk of Senator Mahone, and three large baskets of flowers were sent to Senator Riddleberger. No business whatever was transacted. The House organized by the election of John G. Carlisle as Speaker, he receiving 191 votes against 112 for Keifer and 2 for Robinson, of Massachusetts. On being escorted to the chair Mr. Carlisle expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and asked the aid of members in facilitating business. He was presented by Kentucky ladies with a gavel in the shape of George Washington's hatchet, composed of flowers and satin, with an inscription in illuminated letters. The House got into a wrangle over the Manning-Chalmers certificate from Mississippi, and failed to complete its organization.

### A Story of Thaddeus Stevens.

It is related of Thaddeus Stevens that shortly after his removal to Lancaster he heard of an old friend in York, a lawyer, who, pressed hard by necessity, had diverted to his own use \$300 due to a widow client, hoping soon to repay her. But "unmerciful disaster followed fast and followed faster," until the poor fellow's mental distress was actually killing him.

Mr. Stevens hunted up the client, paid her from his own pocket the \$300, obtained her receipt, and went to see his friend. "Halloa! old fellow," he exclaimed on entering his office, "you must wake up. Don't be so downhearted. Say, don't you suppose you've really gone and paid that woman and then forgotten it?"

A despairing shake of the bowed head was the only reply. "Well, I believe you did, and I'm going to look through your papers and see if I can't find the receipt." Then he pretended to ransack some pigeon holes, and a moment later exclaimed: "Well, if you're not the biggest fool I ever heard of! Look here, old man! What's this?"

So saying, he showed the receipt to his astonished friend, who thereupon recovered his spirits, and, happily, his fortunes also. Afterwards he repaid Mr. Stevens, and the latter was never able to find out how his generosity had been detected.—*Philadelphia Press.*

### THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$ 5.00	@ 7.00
HOGS.....	4.50	@ 5.35
Flour—Superfine.....	2.90	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1.00	@ 1.05
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1.11	@ 1.12
CORN—No. 2.....	.63	@ .64
OATS—No. 1.....	.33	@ .34
PORK—Mess.....	14.00	@ 14.25
LARD.....	.08	@ .08 1/2
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers.....	6.10	@ 7.00
Common to Fair.....	4.40	@ 5.40
Medium to Fair.....	6.45	@ 6.00
HOGS.....	4.45	@ 5.50
Flour—Fancy White Winter.....	5.25	@ 5.50
Good to Choice Spr'g Ex.....	4.75	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.97	@ .97 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	.99 1/2	@ 1.01
CORN—No. 2.....	.55 1/2	@ .55 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.30	@ .31
RYE—No. 2.....	.57	@ .58
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.65	@ .65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.88	@ .40
EGGS—Fresh.....	.25	@ .26
PORK—Mess.....	13.00	@ 14.00
LARD.....	.08 1/2	@ .08 3/4
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.96	@ .96 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.54	@ .55
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .30
RYE—No. 2.....	.55	@ .56
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.62	@ .62 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	12.00	@ 13.00
LARD.....	.08	@ .08 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.01 1/2	@ 1.03
CORN—Mixed.....	.46	@ .46 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.28	@ .29
RYE.....	.63	@ .64
PORK—Mess.....	10.25	@ 11.00
LARD.....	.08	@ .08 1/2
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.04 1/2	@ 1.05
CORN.....	.50	@ .51
OATS.....	.32	@ .32 1/2
RYE.....	.60	@ .60 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	13.50	@ 14.00
LARD.....	.08 1/2	@ .08 3/4
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1.04 1/2	@ 1.05
CORN.....	.55	@ .55 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.31	@ .31 1/2
RYE.....	.60	@ .60 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	12.25	@ 12.50
LARD.....	.08 1/2	@ .08 3/4
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.01 1/2	@ 1.02
CORN.....	.52	@ .53
OATS—Mixed.....	.30	@ .30 1/2
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best.....	6.00	@ 6.75
Best.....	5.50	@ 6.25
Common.....	4.75	@ 5.50
HOGS.....	4.90	@ 5.50
SHEEP.....	3.50	@ 4.50

### SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE.

It is said that kerosene oil applied to chilblains will effect a cure.

TO PRODUCE light and dark shades of gold leaf the metal is alloyed with silver and copper.

KEGS of sand or sawdust placed under work-benches or anvils will deaden both sound and shock.

ONE remedy recommended for dyspepsia is to drink occasionally a half cup of hot salted water.

SULPHATE of copper and sal ammonia mixed in equal parts will become yellow if exposed to fire.

CLEAR boiling water will remove tea stains from linen. Pour the water through the discolored part.

GUM tragacanth pulverized and dissolved in the white of an egg well beaten makes a good glass varnish. Apply carefully.

WHEN flour is exposed to the heat of the sun, a change takes place in the gluten similar to that produced by the heating of the stones.

ARTIFICIAL turquois is being made out of phosphate of alumina and phosphate of copper mixed together, and submitted to high pressure.

TO REMOVE spots from furniture, take four ounces of vinegar, two ounces of sweet oil, one ounce of turpentine. Mix, and apply with a flannel cloth.

ROUGH flat-irons may be smoothed by first rubbing them, while warm, with a rag containing beeswax, and then scouring them with salt laid upon a paper.

SPIRITS of ammonia, diluted with water, if applied with a sponge or flannel to discolored spots of the carpets or garments, will often restore the color.

SOOT falling on the carpet from open chimneys or carelessly handled stove-pipes, if thickly covered with salt, can be brushed without injury to the carpet.

TO CLEAN tortoise shell, let fall a couple of drops of sweet oil upon the ornaments, and rub it well with the thumb or finger until all greasiness disappears.

ONE way to clean the inside of pots and pans is to fill them with water in which a few ounces of washing soda is dissolved, and set them on the fire. Let the water boil until the inside of the pot looks clean.

An English periodical states that manufacturers brush the surface of cheese with a solution of arsenic to keep the flies away, hence they should be washed before using, and the rind carefully removed.

PEOPLE who live in new hard-finished houses know what a nuisance it is to be unable to drive a nail into the walls. Landlords now make a proviso that no pictures or ornaments shall be placed on the walls unless by suspension from the rim provided for the purpose. All the same, it is often necessary to drive both nails and screws into the wall, and by a little management it can be done without any detriment to the plaster surface.







This space is reserved for the Woman Christian Temperance Union.

## W. G. T. Union.

For the Holland City News:

The Blessing of the Lord, it Maketh Rich.

It becomes us to ask ourselves whether we do not belong to the great multitude, against whom the blood of the 600,000 who are annually slain, by alcohol, in our land, cries out to God for vengeance. We are not like Cain the first murderer, but our work is a thousand times more fatal. Did Abel's blood cry out to God for vengeance? And will not the drunkards? Abel was taken away in his innocence, respected and honored by his friends, loved by his God. But the drunkard must first fall among thieves, bandits, who, like so many furies, rob him of almost every vestige of his great origin. Satan the great deceiver in trying to persuade our first parents to eat the forbidden fruit, said, "Ye shall be as gods knowing good and evil." This the poor deceived one realizes to its full extent. The good, is to him in the past. The evil, he realizes more and more every day. His home is by degrees divested of every thing desirable, while at the same time he is fast learning the evil which Satan declared would liken man to gods. Look at him, oh what a sad spectacle! Divested of his manhood, he seems to call upon us for pity. Think you he does not, at times, realize what might have been his state, were it not for alcohol? The sight is enough to make angels weep. Can we realize that the Saviour shed his blood for him? Would it not have been better, if like Abel, he had been stricken down before his soul was so steeped in sin? Will not his blood cry to God for vengeance louder than that of Abel, soul and body murdered! Who can be charged with this great crime? Soul and body destroyed! Cain slew the body of one man. Here are 600,000 slain. No drunkard shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven. Where shall we lay the crime of this great slaughter? At the saloonist? He could not sell a glass without permission. Ought the citizens of this blessed land of freedom be charged with it? Ought the citizens of a christian land be charged with it? Ought men bearing the name of the Saviour be charged with it? Have those who bear the name of Christ done what they could to prevent it? Their blood crieth to God for vengeance. Where will He lay the crime—600,000 slain. "Who slew all these."

M. S. V. O.  
(To be Continued.)

### A Wide Awake Druggist.

Mr. Heber Walsh is always alive to his business and spares no pains to secure the best of every article in his line. He has secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The only certain cure known for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Sold on a positive guarantee. Trial Bottles free. Regular size \$1.00.

[OFFICIAL.]

### Board of Education.

HOLLAND, Mich. Dec. 3, 1883.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was called to order by the President with the following members present viz:—Cappon, Mc Bride, Harrington, Beach, and Boggs.

Mayor Beach was appointed as a committee to confer with the Superintendent in regard to the advisability of introducing instruction in vocal music in the schools.

E. J. Harrington reported that Mr. H. R. Martin asks permission to use the High School room during evenings to teach a class in book-keeping. The request of Mr. Martin was referred to E. J. Harrington with power to act.

P. H. McBride was appointed as a committee to see that heat conveyancers shall be so constructed over the furnace, as to give a better distribution of heat to the different rooms.

The following bills were allowed:

J. de Boer, draying.....	\$ 1 15
T. Keppel, cement etc.....	8 00
Kremers & Bange, liquid slating etc.....	7 35
E. Ver Schure, stove clippings.....	7 50
E. J. Harrington, goods.....	5 55
Jacob Smith, three days work.....	3 75
H. Walsh, oil, etc.....	7 43

Board adjourned.

T. J. Boggs, Sec'y.

### NOTICE.

To the Tax Payers of Holland Township: Notice is hereby given that the Treasurer will commence to receive taxes on Friday, the 7th day of December, at the following places: Fridays at my house; Thursdays at Noordeloos, at the house of Christian Schilleman from nine to three o'clock, and on the other days of the week at the Holland City Bank. During the month of January on Saturdays will be in Holland City Bank. The highway receipts must be brought in in the same manner as last year.

M. PELON, Treasurer.

### NOTICE.

To the Tax Payers of the City of Holland. Notice is hereby given, that the tax roll has been delivered to me, and that the taxes therein levied can be paid to me at my office in the store of P. & A. Steketee, on Eighth street, at any time, every week day, between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening before the first day of January, 1884, without any charge for collection, but that five per cent fees, will be charged and collected upon all taxes remaining unpaid on said first day of January.

C. LANDAAL,  
City Treasurer and ex-officio City Collector

## NEW FIRM!

P. PRINS & CO.,

Have just received a new stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.,

which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Highest market prices paid for

Butter, Eggs, etc., etc.

Give us a Call!

At the store opposite the "City Mills,"

P. PRINS & CO.

HOLLAND, March 28 1883. 8-1y

H. BOONE,  
Livery, Board and Sale Stable.

The oldest established Stable in the city.

On Market Street, near Eighth.

I have the newest and best HEARSE in this city, with the finest horses and carriages for funeral purposes, which I will furnish

as cheap, if not cheaper

than any party in this city.

H. BOONE.

HOLLAND, July 28th, 1882. 35-1f

# Rheumatic SYRUP.

The Greatest Blood Purifier Known!

RHEUMATISM CURED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Apr. 6th, '83.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

GENTS—I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism for six years, and hearing of the success of Rheumatic Syrup I concluded to give it a trial in my own case, and I cheerfully say that I have been greatly benefited by its use. I can walk with entire freedom from pain, and my general health is very much improved. It is a splendid remedy for the blood and debilitated system.

E. CHESTER PARK, M. D.

SCROFULA CURED.

PORT BYRON, N. Y., Feb. 20, '82.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

I had been doctoring for three or four years, with different physicians, for scrofula, some called it, but found no relief until I commenced taking your Syrup. After taking it a short time, to my surprise, it began to help me. Continuing its use a few weeks, I found myself as well as ever. As a blood purifier, I think it has no equal.

MRS. WILLIAM STRANG.

NEURALGIA CURED.

FAIRPORT, N. Y., March 12, '83.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

GENTS—Since November, 1882, I have been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and have not known what it was to be free from pain until I commenced the use of Rheumatic Syrup. I have felt no pain since using the fourth bottle. I think it the best remedy I have ever heard of for purifying the blood and for the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia.

W. B. CHASE.

Manufactured by RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., 1 Plymouth Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

IN THE NEW  
GROCERY  
AND  
DRY GOODS STORE  
OF  
C. STEKETEE & BOS,  
on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

Can now be found, not alone a complete stock of Groceries,—always of the Freshest and Purest, but also all kinds of Farmers Produce, Provisions, Etc., Etc.

Also a very large and assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

Which we intend to keep as complete as possible embracing all the latest and best made fabrics.

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

HOLLAND, Oct. 12th, 1883. 36-1y

JAS. HUNTLEY,  
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings finished and completed.

Planing and Re-sawing done on short notice.

Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings Brackets, etc. made and furnished.

Office and shop on River Street, near the corner of Tenth Street,

JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1883. 17-1f

# NOT BEING ABLE TO CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE STOCK.

I have added a large line of new and seasonable goods, such as Clothing, Overcoats, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Etc.

I have a large and very elegant stock of LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY, which I will dispose of at bottom figures.

UNDERWEAR. UNDERWEAR.

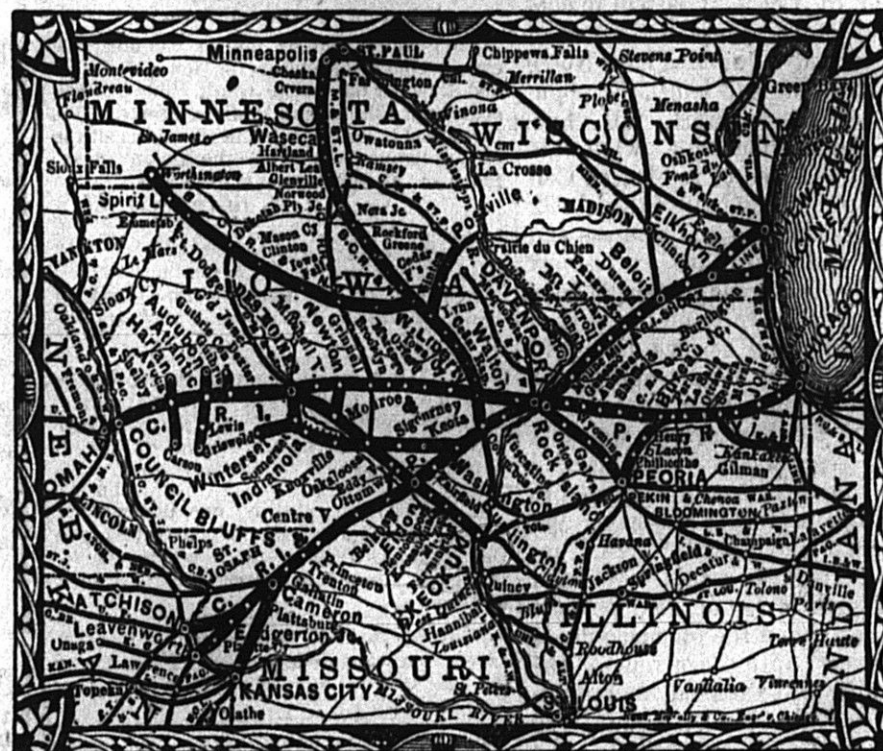
I have everything in the line of Underwear that any person could desire, and I will sell at remarkable low figures.

Give me a call, learn prices, and inspect my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

E. J. HARRINGTON,  
HOLLAND, MICH.

## A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



### CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y,

Being the Great Central Line, affords to travelers, by reason of its unrivaled geographical position, the shortest and best route between the East, Northeast and Southeast, and the West, Northwest and Southwest.

It is literally and strictly true, that its connections are all of the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

By its main line and branches it reaches Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Keokuk, Knoxville, Oskaloosa, Fairfield, Des Moines, West Liberty, Iowa City, Atlantic, Avoca, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Center and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Galatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; and Leavenworth and Atchison in Kansas, and the hundreds of cities, villages and towns intermediate. The

### "GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,"

As it is familiarly called, offers to travelers all the advantages and comforts incident to a smooth track, safe bridges, Union Depots at all connecting points, Fast Express Trains, composed of COMMODIOUS, WELL VENTILATED, WELL HEATED, FINELY UPHOLSTERED and ELEGANT DAY COACHES; a line of the MOST MAGNIFICENT HORTON RECLINING CHAIR CARS ever built; PULLMAN'S latest designed and handsomest PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and DINING CARS that are acknowledged by press and people to be the FINEST RUN UPON ANY ROAD IN THE COUNTRY, and in which superior meals are served to travelers at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

THREE TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and the MISSOURI RIVER. TWO TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, via the famous

### ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened, between Newport News, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and La Fayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Paul, Minneapolis and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers carried on Fast Express Trains. For more detailed information, see Maps and Folders, which may be obtained, as well as Tickets, at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada, or of

R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres't & Gen'l Manager, CHICAGO. E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt't & Pass'r Ag't,

PETER STEKETEE & CO.,

dealers in

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

NOTIONS and

CROCKERY.

As we have just started in business in this city, we have on hand

NEW FRESH GOODS

of the best quality, and we will sell them at current market prices.

Our stock of

Crockery

is complete and we sell at bottom figures

BUTTER and EGGS.

We will pay market prices for Butter and Eggs; also will buy Grain, Potatoes, Seeds, etc., etc.

PETER STEKETEE & CO.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 19, 1883.

## TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Erection of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York. TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.